

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3825.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The SEVENTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 22, BACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 20. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read:—“Some Old Halls in Wiltshire,” with Limelight Illustrations, by W. FERGUSON IRVING, Esq.  
GEORGE PATRICK, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. } Hon.  
Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A. } Secs.

**ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)  
President—A. W. WARD, Esq., Litt.D.

**THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING**  
Will be held at ST. MARTIN'S TOWN HALL, Charing Cross, on THURSDAY, February 21, at 6 o'clock P.M. A humble address to the King's Most Excellent Majesty on the 24th occasion of the lamented death of Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Society, will be moved at the Meeting.  
HUBERT HALL, Director and Hon. Sec.  
115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

**THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.**—The NEXT MEETING will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, February 20, at 8 P.M., when a Paper on “The Games of British Guiana” (illustrated by Lantern Slides) will be read by Mr. E. IM THURN. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.  
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, February 11, 1901.

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JOHN HASLAM, Town Clerk.  
Bank Street, Bury, February 11, 1901.

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of WOOLWICH.**

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The person appointed will hold Office only during the pleasure of the said Council, and will be required to devote the whole of his time to their service.  
The duties will be such as are usually performed by persons holding similar appointments, with such alterations as the Council may hereafter make.  
Application, in the Candidate's own handwriting, must be made on the form provided, which may be obtained at this Office on and after Monday, February 12, 1901, and such applications, with Copies only (which will not be returned) of not more than three testimonials of recent date marked on the outside “Application for Librarian,” must be delivered at this Office not later than 12 o'clock at noon on Monday, March 4, 1901.  
Canvassing the Members of the Council will disqualify.  
By order,  
ARTHUR B. RYCESON, Town Clerk.  
Town Hall, Woolwich, February 13, 1901.

**VACANCY for ART TEACHER.**

The SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON are about to appoint an ADDITIONAL ART TEACHER. Candidates should, as a rule, possess the Art Master's Certificate. The scale of salary for Art Masters is as follows:—Masters with the Art Master's Certificate, minimum 175l., annual increase 5l., maximum 200l. The scale of salary for Art Mistress is as follows:—Minimum 125l., annual increase 5l., maximum 150l. The hours of working may be from 9.30 to 12 and from 2 to 5, or from 9 to 12 and from 2.30 to 5, on each of the Five Days a Week upon which the Day Schools are opened, making a total of 27½ Hours a Week.  
Applications, which must be made on a form to be obtained at the Head Office of the Board (and accompanied by copies only of not more than three testimonials), must reach the CLERK or THE BOARD, School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C., on or before THURSDAY, March 7, marked outside “Art Teacher Application—Special Subjects.”

Persons applying through the post for forms of application must enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. Candidates from the County invited to attend the Committee will be all-wed third-class return railway fare to the London Terminus, but in the event of a candidate refusing to take up his or her appointment no travelling expenses will be allowed.

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January 21, 1901.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

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## LITERATURE

*A History of Criticism.* By George Saintsbury. Vol. I. (Blackwood & Sons.)

PROF. SAINTSBURY has set himself a gigantic task, and we may say at once that he has in some respects performed it, so far as he has gone, as few other living scholars could. To go through the ages since men began to be conscious of differences in literary quality, and note what they have said on the subject, and from what points of view they have regarded it, would have been, in Aristotle's phrase, "a very large order," even if executed within the strict limits of an inquiry, not as to "what men ought to have admired... written... thought," but "what they did think, write, admire."

No one, however, who knows anything of Prof. Saintsbury's mind, as revealed in his writings, would for a moment suppose that he would confine himself to a bare recital of other people's views. Indeed, in the very statement of his purpose there is a hint of the direction in which it will be widened.

"The Criticism of which this book attempts to give a history is... the reasoned exercise of literary Taste—the attempt, by examination of literature, to find out what it is that makes literature pleasant, and therefore good."

"Reasoned," "taste," "good"—the critic begins to show already through the historian. Nor is it long before we are told that Aristophanes's attack on Euripides "rests upon a reasoned view of art and taste as well as of politics and religion"; that "ethical preoccupation does not blind Aristotle to the fact that the end of Art is pleasure, that the perfection of literature is not an end in itself, but a means to an end" (here Prof. Saintsbury is perhaps a little less lucid than his wont, for surely no one ever supposed the perfection of any operation to be an end in itself); and finally that

"the doctrine of the *oikeia hedone* not only by implication lays down the end of all art, but guards against one of the greatest dangers and mistakes of criticism in time to come. That what we have to demand of a work of literature

is pleasure, and its own pleasure—how simple this seems, how much a matter of course!"

And he goes on to give instances in which "the ignoring of the *oikeia hedone*, the obstinate insistence that this thing shall be other than it is, that this poet shall be not himself, but somebody else," has led critics astray; among them being "the scorn of the Renaissance for mediæval literature... of Harvey for the 'Faerie Queene'... of our Romantic critics for Dryden and Johnson... of Mr. Matthew Arnold for French poetry."

So far we seem to be on the way to a canon which we may apply for ourselves in "separating the good from the bad, and examining so far as may be possible the sources of goodness and badness"; or in endeavouring to attain to "the reasonable enjoyment of literary work, and the reasonable distribution of that work into good, not so good, and bad," and the power to judge literature, "like all other things, by the laws of its essence, and not by the laws of even its inseparable accidents." At any rate, the existence of such a canon seems to be postulated, both in these passages and in a little "mycterism" at "Locke and his followers in the attack on the doctrine of Innate Ideas." Presently we seem to get still nearer. For remarking that a man who will not attend to a statement because its style is not Attic is like one who will not take a wholesome drug because it is not offered him in Attic pottery, Plutarch is trounced as guilty of positive blasphemy against literary criticism, and as one whose precepts a man might carefully observe and "yet never know or care whether or why Plato was a better prose writer than any tenth-rate sophist, Tennyson a better poet than Tom Stenhold or Tom Shadwell."

Yet after all we never do hear why, any more than we have heard from many other professors and teachers. Universal consent, *securus judicat orbis terrarum*, is all very well; but the worst is that *orbis terrarum* seldom cares for matters of taste, and when it does, it and the professors are so terribly apt to differ that one has to fall back on the definition of the *φρόνιμος*, and then the *φρόνιμος* himself wants defining.

Let us take a concrete case or two:—

"Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."

Io non posso abentare  
La notte nè la dia;  
In terra d'oltremare  
Istà la vita mia.

Are these good, not so good, or bad literature? Will Prof. Saintsbury "reasonably distribute" them? remembering that "the ultimate and real test of literary excellence lies in the expression, not in the meaning"; and noting that of neither can the style be called Attic, while the words of the first are hardly the *καλὰ ὀνόματα* of Longinus, but plain to the point of baldness.

It must be said, however, that Prof. Saintsbury does not take his disciples so far in the quest of a canon as some have done. Indeed, it is pretty well over by the time he reaches Quintilian and calls attention to some remarks by that author

"of capital importance, laying down among other things that the chief touchstone of composition

is the ear, and admitting that in many cases..... it is impossible to render an exact reason why one thing is right and another wrong. It is so: and there's an end on 't!"

Quintilian puts it more urbanely, we may say, than this passage.

We turn a few pages, and find an anecdote quoted from Aulus Gellius of how Valerius Probus dealt with a too persistent inquirer after the "why" on a point of literary taste:—

"*Aurem tuam interroga*," said Probus, which is no doubt the conclusion of the whole matter. But his questioner, either foolish or dogged, asked how he was to do this, and Probus replied, "As Virgil did when he wrote *urbis inivisere Caesar* but *urbes habitant magnas*." Nor are we sorry to hear that when the questioner still bored on, saying that he could not understand why one should be better in one place and another in another, Probus retorted, "You need not trouble yourself; it will do you no harm whichever you use." *Prope inclementer*, says Gellius ("Served him right" most of us [qy. the professors] will say)."

*Aurem tuam interroga*. Well, this is, we suppose, just what Harvey did with regard to the 'Faerie Queene,' Arnold with regard to French poetry. We remember a remark made long ago by a friend—who has since risen to eminence in his art, but was then a student—which has always seemed to put all criticism of art in a nutshell. A knot of young men were discussing some picture which had lately been exhibited, and our friend was almost alone in speaking well of it. "It was such a disgusting thing," said some one. "Yes," said the apologist, "yes; it was a disgusting thing, but it pleased me." After all, this is the root of the whole matter; and the "best" critic is he who can give articulate expression to the pleasure which the largest number of those who notice such things at all derive from a work of art, or, still better, deriving pleasure from it himself, can persuade the largest number that they do the like. But he should give as few "reasons" as may be; he should avoid the terms "right" and "wrong"; and while aware that the *φρόνιμος* is himself, he should inculcate the fact with urbanity.

An American critic—*cette nation est sans pitié*—was once irreverent enough to speak of Prof. Saintsbury's writing as "sometimes roughshod, sometimes slipshod." Of the former quality his present work offers plenty of specimens. Like an Italian professor whom he reprehends for this very fault, he seems to find it impossible to state his own view without "depreciation and abuse" of those who think differently, or rather in many cases to state his own view otherwise than by abuse of such. For example, he has an *obiter dictum* to the effect that

"very rarely do we find in Greeks any of the feeling which made Romans cherish the notion of being descended from the fabulous companions of Æneas, and from the perhaps not fully historical heroes of the monarchy and early republic—"

Some one might say, because the Greeks were at once finer gentlemen than the Romans, and endowed with a sense of humour. But the professor anticipates him and brands him in advance:—

"which, to this day, makes all, save foolish fanfarons of freedom from prejudice, rejoice in the possession, or regret the absence, of a Crusading ancestor."

We do not know whether the professor's own position is one of rejoicing or regret, but we *should* like to know how he feels, say, about the battle of Bouvines.

Or again, he is speaking of a tractate by Bede on the 'Tropes and Figures of Scripture,' and puts his reader at his ease with the genial remark that "his argument is characteristic of his time; but nobody except a churl, and an ignorant and foolish churl, will smile at it." Perhaps this sentence had passed from his memory when he wrote in a later chapter:—

"Dulness will never understand, either that those who are not dull can laugh at what they love, or that it is possible for a man to see faults in writers on whom, as wholes, he bestows the heartiest admiration."

At times one is almost tempted to think that Prof. Saintsbury has improved on the epigram, and would say "What any one but myself knows is not knowledge." If Panætius pronounces the 'Phædo' spurious, "as is well known, this idlest of critical debauches was at least as great a favourite with the ancients as with the moderns." By-and-by the professor differs from Henry Nettleship as to the Tacitean origin of the 'Dialogue on Orators.' Then, "the style is very unlike that of the surely unmistakable author of the 'Germania' and the 'Annals';" and (in a foot-note) "I have been accustomed for a good many years to compare styles in more languages than one or two, and I think these most unlike." Very likely he is right; but then others (though perhaps not Panætius) may sometimes be so also. At any rate, if a Latin scholar of the conservative school were to refer to Prof. Saintsbury's opinion as "the idlest of critical debauches," he might not like it.

The nemesis of all this *hubris* is not far off. It is strange to find the same writer applauding Dante and Longinus for "recognizing the ultimate and real test of literary excellence as lying in the expression, not in the meaning," and withal producing such sentences as

"One might call the 'Frogs'.....a review of the closest, the most stringent, and the most effective."

"Citing the famous speech of Sophocles as to his emancipation from love in the 'Republic.'"

"Such things may appear to underlie the Platonic curse on the appearance of knowledge without the reality."

"Literary criticism is *nullibi*."

"This very brevity is often an aggravation, not a mitigation of teen."

One can imagine how faithfully the professor would have dealt with any one else who, in rendering an ancient author's remarks on romance, should have found the word "yarn" "irresistible for *ἰψαίειν*," as though spinning and weaving were all one—especially if he happened to differ from him on other matters.

Another habit which annoys the reader (as it would have annoyed Persius) is that of using what Lucian would call *ῥήματα ἐκφυλά*. We have just given one or two examples; others are "margent," "perstringe," "Bartlemy," where "margin," "rebuke," "Bartholomew," would do all that is required. Akin to it is a tiresome trick of translating names. Thus Dion Chrysostom must be "the Golden-mouthed,"

Volcatus Sedigitus "the Six-fingered one," Geoffrey de Vinsauf, "He of the Sound Wine" (which it does not mean)—a form of witticism which was all very well at a scholars' wine a generation ago, but now affects the literary taste as the liquor then consumed would probably affect the physical. Prof. Saintsbury has read chap. xxiv. of the 'Lexiphanes,' too.

So much for criticism, general and particular, of a critic of critics. "Great fleas"—we all know something of their "life-history." The time has now come to observe that few more thorough books than this have been turned out in our time. The patience that has carried the author through a good deal of the most sawdusty material with which man has ever concealed parchment or paper is remarkable—it has enabled Prof. Saintsbury to read even a large part of Walz's 'Rhetores Græci,' a work which one pretty omnivorous reader has in thirty years been unable to find a use for—but when it meets with a knowledge of languages and literatures such as few people in a generation possess it becomes almost irresistible in its power to interest and instruct. Many famous works are here summarized in a masterly way. Whether we always agree with Prof. Saintsbury's deductions from his authorities or not, there can be no doubt of the care with which he has studied them, the precision with which he has grasped their meaning, often amid repellent obscurities of language, and the accuracy and neatness with which he has conveyed it to his readers. We would especially draw attention to his appreciation and analysis of Dante's treatise 'De Vulgari Eloquentia,' a work whose immense importance in the history both of literary criticism and of linguistic science will perhaps, now that it has been treated of in its due place as a "document" of that history, get better recognition than the mere "Dantist" has ever been able to obtain for it. When Prof. Saintsbury is revising his book we would suggest to him that two passages in the 'Purgatory,' xxiv. 52-62 and xxvi. 112-126, are not without a bearing on Dante's and on his own theory of criticism. It is not correct, by the way, to say of Trissino's translation of the 'V. E.' that "no indication was given that this was not the original." If Prof. Saintsbury will look at the original edition he will see that "Giovannibattista Doria," though a man of straw, was a man of honour. He says quite plainly that Dante wrote the treatise in Latin, "in order that it might be common to Spaniards, French, Provençals, and ourselves," and that "somebody," having thought that, being in the rude style of those times, it was not so intelligible to "us" as it might be (*aurem tuam interroga* again), had translated it into Italian.

We shall look with great interest for the rest of this work, while fully admitting our obligation to Prof. Saintsbury for letting us have it in instalments. Meanwhile, may we remind him of a tag quite as apposite as that from Leyser which faces his title-page, and even more venerable: "De gustibus non est disputandum"?

*Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate.* By G. Le Strange. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

ORIENTAL scholarship in the best sense of the phrase has been none too common in England of late years, and in the production of original and useful work there can be no doubt that France, Germany, and Russia have been far ahead of us. Recently, however, one or two works at least have been published by English Orientalists which may claim to rank with the best productions of their continental colleagues. In the department of Mohammedan studies, for example, we have such scholars as Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, whose admirable 'History of Ottoman Poetry' was noticed in these columns a few months ago, and Mr. E. G. Browne, of Cambridge, who, apart from his other work, has perhaps done more than any one else of late years to maintain the standard of the Royal Asiatic Society's *Journal*. In the same category with these two scholars is Mr. Guy Le Strange, the author of the work before us, which in point of scholarship and critical handling of materials leaves nothing to be desired. We are convinced that this history of Baghdad during the Abbasid caliphate will do much to enhance not only Mr. Le Strange's reputation, but also the reputation of English scholarship among specialists on the Continent.

In giving to the world the result of his studies and researches in connexion with the history and topography of Baghdad, Mr. Le Strange has rendered an important service to students of Mohammedan history. From a mass of detail—sometimes more confusing than helpful—he has extracted enough facts to enable him to exhibit tentative plans of Baghdad at various stages of its growth and development. It is in these plans—eight in number—that the principal utility of the present work lies, though we do not, of course, wish to imply that they are more important than the rest of the book. They are, as it were, the texts, the chapters relating to them being the commentary. In these plans there is necessarily much of conjecture, and Mr. Le Strange modestly says in his preface that "nobody can be better aware of the shortcomings of these plans" than himself, and that "they court criticism from any who will take the trouble of going through the evidence." The principal help in the construction of these plans has been the river Tigris, and inasmuch as during the last thousand years the course of this river has considerably changed, it has been but an imperfect and untrustworthy guide. Our author has, however, been able by a careful study of his authorities to trace approximately the old bed of the river.

For the history and topography of Baghdad between the eighth and thirteenth centuries contemporary Mohammedan authorities are for the most part accessible, thanks mainly to the labours of M. de Goeje. The ninth and tenth centuries are especially well represented, for the former includes such well-known writers as Ibn K̄utayba, Ibn Khurdādhbih, Bilād-hurī, K̄udāma, and Ya'kūbī, while among the authorities for the tenth century the specialist finds such familiar names as Mas'ūdī,



Ibn Hawkal, Istakhrî, and others. For the later periods the sources are not so abundant, and it is interesting to note that while—thanks to Tabarî—there is a most detailed record of the first siege of Baghdad, in the ninth century, comparatively little is known of the Mongol siege in the thirteenth. Of the two Arabs' works which have been of greatest utility to him Mr. Le Strange writes as follows:—

"Our systematic knowledge of the topography of Baghdad is derived from two nearly contemporary sources, namely Ya'kûbî, who wrote near the end of the third century of the Hijrah, and Ibn Serapion, whose work dates from the beginning of the fourth—in other words, respectively a short time before and after the year 900 A.D. The first of these authorities, Ya'kûbî, describes the various quarters and buildings of the city as the traveller would pass them when riding, in turn, along one or other of the great highroads which radiated to the chief points of the compass from the four gates of the Round City. Ibn Serapion, on the other hand, chiefly occupies himself with tracing out the network of canals whose ramifications traversed the suburbs of the Round City."

Of the twenty-four chapters into which this book is divided, the first twenty-one are devoted to minute descriptions of various quarters, suburbs, canals, palaces, mosques, and gates, while the last three contain a succinct epitome of the history of Baghdad during the Abbasid caliphate, from its foundation down to its fall before the Mongol invaders in A.D. 1258, after which it ceased to be even the nominal capital of Islam.

It is certainly these three chapters which make the best reading, for the preceding chapters, while containing many allusions to historical events, are, as we have already said, a sort of commentary on the plans, and are chiefly valuable for reference in conjunction with the copious index appended to the volume. We are inclined to regret that the three concluding chapters were not accorded the first place in this work, though doubtless Mr. Le Strange saw sufficiently good reasons for relegating them to the end. In regard to them he writes, "I propose in these concluding chapters to sum up in chronological order the topographical information which has been set out in detail in the preceding pages"; nevertheless, we cannot help feeling that for the proper understanding of these topographical details we should have been better equipped by the perusal in the first instance of this admirable historical survey of the Abbasid caliphate. The fault—if such it be—is, however, easily remedied, and we recommend readers who have not, like Mr. Le Strange, got their Mohammedan history at their fingers' ends to begin by reading chaps. xxii., xxiii., and xxiv. Among other things they will find in these chapters accounts of the five famous sieges of Baghdad. The description—based on Tabarî—of the first siege, when Amin, the son of Hârûn ar-Rashîd, defended himself during eighteen months against the generals of his brother Ma'mûn, is admirably done, and reads almost like a piece of modern war correspondence.

Why Damascus was abandoned by the Abbasids, and how Baghdad came to be chosen as their capital, is briefly and clearly

explained. With regard to the choice of Mesopotamia, we read that "the new capital must face east, be near Persia, and for the needs of commerce must have water communication with the sea"; while the advantages of a site on the Tigris, rather than on the Euphrates, were conspicuous.

"The new capital would stand in the centre of a fruitful country, and not on the desert border, as was the case with Kûfah and the neighbouring towns, for the barren sands of Arabia came right up to the western bank of the Euphrates."

In the ninth century, during a period of fifty-eight years, owing to the tyranny of the Turkish guard, the caliphate had its seat in Sâmarrâ, and Baghdad remained under the rule of governors. For seven reigns Sâmarrâ was to the Abbasid caliphs very much what Avignon was to the seven Popes from 1309 to 1377. The coincidence in the number seven is curious. The caliphs spent enormous sums on their palaces, and all the Abbasids seem to have had a love of building. After the advent of the Seljûks, when they became mere puppets in the hands of their conquerors, palace-building was one of their chief occupations. The descriptions given by eye-witnesses of some of their palaces and gardens read more like passages from the 'Arabian Nights' than extracts from serious topographical works. As an example of this we cannot refrain from referring to a wonderful tree made of silver, weighing about 50,000 ounces, which stood in the middle of a palace surrounded by a tank filled with clear water:—

"The tree had eighteen branches, every branch having numerous twigs, on which sat various kinds of mechanical birds in gold and silver, both large and small. Most of the branches of the tree were of silver, but some were of gold, and they spread into the air carrying leaves of divers colours, the leaves moving as the wind blew, while the birds through a concealed mechanism piped and sang."

*Encyclopædia Biblica.* Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. Sutherland Black. Vol. II. (Black.)

IN some respects we find this volume a great improvement on its predecessor, which was reviewed in the *Athenæum* of December 9th, 1899. The tone of most of the articles is in a marked degree less arrogant, and Canon Cheyne even goes so far in one passage as to say that, in view of the eminence of his opponent, he will not be so discourteous as to call his theory impossible. More use has also been made of native talent, the English and American contributors outnumbering all their German, Dutch, and Swiss collaborators put together by more than two to one. The maps and diagrams, too, which in this volume are to be found in plenty, are both clear in themselves and do much towards the illustration of the text.

It does not follow, of course, from this that all the articles here are of equal merit. That by Prof. Jülicher on 'Gnosis,' for example, seems to us to be lamentably inadequate. That he recognizes the importance of his subject is plain from his remark that "in the second century..... the Church was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Gnostics." Yet, in the

four columns that he devotes to the subject, he affords no hint of the pre-Christian sources whence the Gnostics drew their speculations, nor of the means by which, after their outward suppression by Constantine, they managed to preserve both their faith and their organization, and thus, under the name of Manichæans, to wage no unequal battle against the Western Church of the Middle Ages. Neither do we find here any reference to admittedly Gnostic works such as the 'Pistis Sophia,' the *Τεύχεα Σωτήριος*, and the Bruce Papyrus, while the only really modern author to whom he directs us is Friedländer, disregarding the important works of—to mention German names alone—Hönig, Stähelin, Harnack, Kunze, and Anz. Compared with the articles in (say) Smith and Wace's 'Dictionary of Christian Biography,' we cannot but think that this one is deficient in the very points on which an encyclopædia may expect to be consulted.

Another objection which may be taken to many of the articles in the present volume is the constant putting forth of theories based on very slight grounds, for the sole reason, apparently, that they conflict with those generally received. Thus Canon Cheyne, after showing (*s. h. v.*) that the two accounts of the death of Judas supplied by St. Mark and in Acts are incapable of reconciliation, goes on to quote with approval Keim's remark that a great weight would be removed "from the heart of Christendom if the treason of Judas could be proved to have no existence," and then explains how, by the exercise of the imagination and without evidence, this can be done:—

"The probability is that no one knew how the emissaries of the Pharisees found Jesus so easily, and that the story of Judas's treason was a very early attempt to imagine an explanation. Probably Judas did disappear from view. We know that all the disciples forsook Jesus and fled..... Judas probably returned to his home and never again joined the Galilean disciples, with whom he may have felt little sympathy."

The same tendency to adopt and improve upon almost any novel theory is evident in Canon Cheyne's article on 'Jonah,' where he proudly points out that

"it was left for the present writer..... to combine the theory of Bloch [that Jonah was a symbol for the Jewish nation] with that of Tylor [that the story is a nature-myth], and to show how indispensable each was to a due comprehension of the narrative,"

although it is fair to say that he here does succeed in showing a very remarkable connexion between the Jonah legend and the Babylonian story of Tiamat by the help of some verses of Jeremiah (li. 34, 35).

With this, however, we are glad to say our fault-finding on general grounds comes to an end. Max Müller's article on 'Egypt' is a model in its way, and says probably all that can be profitably said on the subject in the space allotted to it. He indulges in no controversy, and does not follow the extremists of the Erman school in their vagaries of transliteration, although he shows himself fully alive to the difficulties which surround that question. He is properly severe, too, upon the view of the partly instructed that the religious ideas of the Egyptians had any serious influence on those of the Hebrews, but admits that some of their ritual observances may have

found their way into the Pentateuch. In his history he shows himself fairly up to date, and inclines, as most Orientalists will guess, to the notion that the Hyksos were not Semites, but "Mitanniens, Hittites, or similar intruders from Eastern Asia Minor, who conquered Syria and then Egypt." On the other hand, he is against the identification of the Negadah tomb with that of Menes, and states sensibly enough, with regard to Prof. Petrie's most recent discoveries at Abydos, that "an accurate arrangement and chronological determination of the earliest names of kings is not yet possible; neither can their names be transliterated with certainty." With this can profitably be read Canon Cheyne's article on 'Joseph,' whose life, he says, attracts more admiration than that of any other hero of the Old Testament. He seems to consider that his story contains more historical elements than he is willing to allow in other cases, and puts Joseph's vizierate in the reign of the heretic king Amenhotep IV., while he suggests that his Egyptian name may have been Piankhi, and that there may even be some connexion between him and Yankhamu, the Semitic governor of Syria mentioned in the Tell el-Amarna letters. We wish we had space to do justice to the same author's articles on the Book of Isaiah and the Book of Job, which from the point of view of textual criticism leave nothing to cavil at.

So far we have dealt, except for purposes of illustration, with articles on the Old Testament merely. Coming to the New, we find one on 'Jesus,' by the late Prof. A. B. Bruce, which perhaps gives the key-note to all the rest. It is on the whole reverently written, although Prof. Bruce—who was, by the way, Professor of Exegesis at the Free Church College in Glasgow—permits himself to discuss whether the Sermon on the Mount was "delivered all in one gush." There is nothing throughout that can be twisted into an assertion of the divinity of his subject, whom he declares to have been the "child of his [the capitals of respect are omitted throughout] time and people"; and his attitude towards the historical events of His life may be judged from his assertion that while the Gospels are our main sources of information for the history of Jesus, even the Synoptics "are not of equal value, nor do the contents of any one of them possess a uniform degree of historic probability." So, too, with regard to the acts of healing, he remarks that "whether miraculous or not, whether the works of a mere man or not," they were at any rate manifestations of the love of Jesus for mankind. And in the account of the Passion he declares that "for modern criticism the story, even in its most historic version, is not pure truth, but truth mixed with doubtful legend." Yet he is inclined to believe in the

"betrayal by one of the twelve, desertion by all of them, denial by Peter, death sentence under the joint responsibility of Jewish rulers and Roman procurator, assistance in carrying the cross by Simon of Cyrene, crucifixion on a hill called Golgotha, the crime charged indicated by the significant inscription on the cross-beam 'King of the Jews,' death, if not preceded by a prayer for the murderers, or by the despairing cry 'My God, my God,' at least heralded by a loud voice."

He is also unwilling, we gather, to give up the "accessories" which he considers to have collected round this nucleus, and thinks that "the passion-history encourages large hope for the world." A very cautious article on the 'Eucharist,' by Canon Armitage Robinson, concerns itself chiefly with the institution and early history of the rite. It may be noticed that he thinks the words of St. Mark, "This is My blood of the covenant," more "nearly original" than those recorded by St. Paul. There is also a very long article on the 'Gospels,' by Dr. Abbott and Prof. Schmiedel, in which the view that it is doubtful "whether any credible elements were to be found in the gospels at all" is disclaimed, and five passages are given which it is suggested may form "foundation-pillars for a truly scientific life of Jesus."

The article, however, that will probably be read by lay readers with more curiosity than any other is that on 'John, son of Zebedee.' The author, who here again is Prof. Schmiedel, goes at great length through the different traditions recorded concerning both St. John and the somewhat mysterious personage of Ephesus who is generally known as "John the Elder." A perusal of the case he puts forward with great skill will probably lead the unprejudiced to the conclusion that there was an honest confusion in the minds of early writers with regard to these two, and that the real St. John was martyred by the Jews. He supplies many instances of similar confusions arising from identity of name, and the proof he brings forward that the Philip whom Papias and other Syrians thought to be Philip the apostle was in reality the deacon mentioned in Acts xxi. 8 seems conclusive. As to the authorship of the various books of the New Testament appearing under the name of John, he thinks none of them can by any possibility be rightly ascribed to St. John "the Divine." The Apocalypse, which, like most advanced critics, he assumes to be the earliest in time of these, is, he thinks, the work of one author, and this is not John the Elder, though he is inclined to admit that the epistle to the Seven Churches with which it opens may be by his hand. With regard to the fourth Gospel, he puts its date between 140 and 170 A.D., and thinks that the doctrine of the Logos in it is clearly taken *en bloc* from Philo, and that the author was well acquainted with Gnostic theories, of which, however, he saw the error. Its author, he thinks, is neither St. John nor John the Elder, but an unnamed "Jew of the Dispersion or the son of Christian parents who had been Jews of the Dispersion." The First Epistle he considers to be later in date than the Gospel, and by a different author, but of the same school of thought. The Second and Third Epistles he attributes to John the Elder, or rather says that their real author wished them to pass under that name. His view of the credibility of the Fourth Gospel is best given in his own words:—

"A book which begins by declaring Jesus to be the *logos* of God, and ends by representing a cohort of Roman soldiers as falling to the ground at the majesty of his appearance, and by representing one hundred pounds of oint-

ment as having been used at his embalming, ought by these facts alone to be spared such a misunderstanding of its true character as would be implied in supposing that it meant to be a historical work."

Yet he considers that both this and the First Epistle

"rendered an extraordinary service to their time by absorbing into Christianity, as they did, every element in the great spiritual tendencies of the age that was capable of being assimilated, and thus disarming their possible antagonism."

Elsewhere he says that

"the idea of God is apprehended [by the author of the Fourth Gospel] with a depth that is nowhere approached elsewhere in the New Testament. A philosopher may dispute the propositions both that God is spirit and that God is love, but he cannot surpass them in simplicity of scientific expression."

With this we think we may fairly close this notice. We have made as impartially as we can, and without colour or comment, a summary of a few of the articles that are most characteristic, and it remains for the reader, if he feels attracted by the views—startling as they will doubtless appear to most—here expressed, to penetrate further into the book itself. It is right to say that one advanced critic does not necessarily agree with another advanced critic, and that on minor points—as will be seen by the divergence of the views of Canon Cheyne and Prof. Schmiedel on the betrayal by Judas—one article sometimes contradicts another. As this seems contemplated by the preface, there is nothing further to say in the matter, except that the general standpoint of all the contributors is about the same. Some lapses may be found in details—of which the ignoring by Prof. Schmiedel that *Μορμερις* is not *Μορμενριος*, and means not "only-begotten," but "one of a kind" (*i.e.*, unique), is perhaps the most important. But the general level of scholarship is high and leaves little to be desired.

#### *Semantics: Studies in the Science of Meaning.*

By Michel Bréal. Translated by Mrs. Henry Cust, with a Preface by Prof. J. P. Postgate. (Heinemann.)

THIS English translation appears fortified by a considerable introduction from the pen of a recognized authority in classical philology, and as the book is one of a new sort, it deserves more notice than most translations. The study of meaning can hardly be recognized as a science yet. "It is yet in its beginnings; its prime need is the collection of facts"; "it lacks a terminology," says Prof. Postgate, with perfect truth; and, worse than this, it is continually corrupted by the supply of fabrications in the interest of divers phonetic theories. It seems therefore evident that M. Bréal's assumption of "laws" is at least premature. True, he very properly disclaims the formulation of "blind laws without exceptions, among which, if we believe some of our colleagues, are the laws of phonetics." With some inconsistency, however, he defines his "law" as "the constant relation discoverable in a series of phenomena." But the only such relation presented by the phenomena of human nature is that of universal inconsistency. Such phenomena are conditions



resulting from two or more opposing tendencies, no one of which is able to establish absolutely constant relations. One example is as follows: "If all the changes that take place in the government and habits of a people tend towards centralization, we say that centralization is the *law* of the government and habits of that people." Now, though no one individual and no collection of students can possibly know "all the changes" aforesaid, any one on reflection must surely concede the extreme improbability of their all tending in any one given direction, if indeed he cannot actually demonstrate that some changes tend to hinder or counteract a general tendency towards centralization. In this instance, then, the use of the term "*law*" is unphilosophic and unscientific. Even so is its use in the study of language. The admission of limits and exceptions does not prevent the use of the term suggesting error and lending some countenance to fallacies.

We read, "It is well known that at first every substantive marked the relations of dependence, of interiority, of instrument, &c., by modifying its final syllables." The expression "at first" is vague and probably erroneous, for the phenomena grouped under the term "declension" were produced by the synthesis of words denoting ideas with words used to denote relations of ideas, and there is no warrant for assuming that at any time relations between ideas expressed by substantives were expressed by cases of declensions only. Moreover, to take Greek alone, while the "law of specialization" was causing the "substitution of prepositions for the ancient declensions . . . because the cases were too few in number," the Hellenes were using one case, often without a preposition, to express remote object, "interiority," and instrument. Clearly there is something wrong about M. Bréal's account of the matter. Progress towards clearness appears side by side with deviation into an access of confusion. Alleged confusion, it should be remembered, is often far more formal than real. For instance, if between "I hit" and "my stick" came a syllable which could not be heard, we should certainly supply "with" unhesitatingly. By the way, the English use of "interiority" hardly justifies Mrs. Cust in adopting it to express the grammatical relation of "location in" or "on."

This observation calls attention to the translator's work. It is highly creditable, though some of the flow and charm of the author's style is lost in the passage to an alien idiom. "How can this confusion be simplified?" sounds peculiar; and "fallacy" would have been less stiff than "paralogism." There are at least eight misprints in Greek, e.g., Ἀποειδὼς ἔιδος. On the same page M. Bréal speaks of *nunc est bibendum* as illustrating "the active" gerundive, and *danda opera est* as illustrating "the passive." The old-fashioned "impersonal" and "personal use" is less puzzling, for in *dandum est operam* we find on analysis an accusative of specification to be distinguished from that of *dat operam*. It is a pity that the author's errors, some of which were pointed out when the original work was noticed in these columns, have not been corrected; e.g., that "sweetheart" should be written *sweetard*, an absurdity for which Prof. Sayce

receives due acknowledgment, that ἀνείπα was the feminine of ἀνίρ, and "survives in composition," whereas ἀνείπα is the feminine of ἀνών, and does not mean "woman." On p. 34 ἀνθρωπος is explained as "he who has the face of a man," as if the implied etymology were certain and θ could as a matter of course appear in place of the usual δ.

Prof. Postgate's preface and his inaugural lecture on what he proposes to call "rhematology," i.e., the department of "semantics" or "semasiology," concerned with the study of separate rhemes, are full of interest, and actually amusing here and there. In return for his "chestnut" of the Ely house-keeper who referred to a new canon as "one of them chalybeates," meaning "celibates," we may tell him that we knew a man who heard a bookmaker call "The Hermione Colt" "the Ermy one"; and we have heard a gardener call the rose "Général Jaquiminot" "General Jackman," owing possibly to the proximity of a *Clematis jackmanni*. A "rheme" is "the expression of a single idea or notion," and we may "distinguish the expressions of qualifications and connections of such rhemes by calling them *epirhemes*, though, as a general term, *rhemes* may serve for both."

Dr. Postgate seems to recognize

"the strength of Brugmann's position—that the formal gender in our Indo-European languages for thousands of years was not connected with the idea of masculine and feminine, is shown by quite unmistakable evidence."

We hold, however, that demonstrative pronouns exhibit clear differentiation of three genders as early as research can be carried back, and that originally the masculine gender was connected with the idea of adult males or objects thought of as such.

The division, more or less arbitrary, of the non-male into agents and non-agents may have come later. Very soon capricious ascription of life to things lifeless, anthropomorphism, and, conversely, hypocrism, carried the formal differences of gender far beyond any real limits of sex and sexlessness. If we fail to consider pronouns separately, the small percentage of nominal terminations which are distinctively masculine or feminine at once lends plausibility to the view just cited from Brugmann. Dr. Postgate thinks that there is not the slightest evidence that *sā* (or *sī*) did not mean "she and it indifferently." The very early existence of a neuter demonstrative *tad*, proved by Sanskrit *tad*, Gk. τό, Russ. to, A.-S. ðæt, is obviously evidence for *sā* (Skt. *sā*, Gk. *ī*) being so far connected with the meaning "she" that a separate expression was needed for the meaning "it." As we do not deny that *sā* may often have included the meaning "it," we are hardly opposing Dr. Postgate's cautious utterance on the point. His temperate conclusions, gracefully expressed and happily illustrated, generally command assent; and his matter and method alike impress us with a deep sense of the enormous advantage which a thorough training in classical scholarship gives in any branch of the study of language.

*Rumania in 1900.* By G. Benger, Rumanian Consul-General in Stuttgart. Authorized Translation by A. H. Keane. (Asher & Co.)

IN view of the many complicated problems of European politics which exist at the present time, and bid fair to increase in the future, a good practical book on Rumania has a distinct value. Not enough is known in England about the country and its people. They are surrounded by enemies, and continual attempts are made to place them in a false light. Mr. Benger does not waste much space in academic discussions, and wisely so. He deals with the Rumanians as he finds them. Whether they are descendants of Trajan's colonists who had intermarried with Dacians, or sprung from a *colluvies gentium* in which Bulgarian and other Slavonic races are mostly to be found, is an idle dispute. Mr. Benger leans to the first view, in which we cordially agree with him, but to deal fully with the subject would require more space than we can command on the present occasion. It appears that outside the country proper Hungary has 2,800,000 Rumanians in Transylvania, and Russia a considerable number in Bessarabia. They have in a remarkable manner preserved the name of Romans, which no other Neo-Latin race has done. They speak a singularly interesting form of Latin, which, if we examine the pages of Cihac, seems to show a development of the *sermo rusticus*. Before leaving the language we may recommend our readers to study the two carefully prepared volumes of Dr. Gaster, 'Chrestomathie Roumaine,' and the pleasing 'Rouman Anthology' of Mr. Stanley, which is by no means out of date. The work of Mr. Benger is of a practical nature. He wishes to arouse an interest by showing the great progress the country has made since it gained its independence. The early history of Rumania is indeed a gloomy record. The people were crushed by their Phanariot rulers. Their prosperity dates from the union of the two principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia) in 1862, and the subsequent election of Prince Charles in 1866. The position of Rumania in the Russo-Turkish War in 1877 was a very difficult one. She, however, generously threw in her lot with the Russians, and materially assisted at the siege of Plevna. The Rumanians were poorly rewarded by the Treaty of Berlin: they had to restore to Russia that portion of Bessarabia which the latter power had lost by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and gained in compensation the comparatively worthless territory of the Dobruja. Rumania was, at any rate, recognized as a kingdom, and Prince Charles was crowned king in 1881. Even during the short time the Dobruja has belonged to them it has shown signs of that prosperity which seems the invariable concomitant of King Charles's rule. The town of Constantza, originally known under the Turkish name Kustendje, is fast becoming an important port. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, but trade has been advancing with giant strides. A splendid bridge has been built over the Danube at Cernavoda, and a network of railways has been carried throughout the country. Mr. Benger gives tables exhibiting the growth of

the population, which has of late greatly increased. The Rumanian peasants, who had been ground down through centuries of oppression, have now begun to raise their heads. They seem a good, honest, simple folk, as far as our experience goes. Bucharest in its thoroughfares may vie with highly favoured European capitals. Forty years ago the wayfarer had to traverse them through liquid mud, and to remember as best he could where he was going, for there were no names affixed to the streets. Braila and Galatz are two important shipping towns, and the docks of the latter are considerable. Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, is a striking city, with many handsome churches, and boasts a university. The accounts of the crops (p. 64) and the cultivation of the vine will be very useful for those taking a practical interest in the country. There are also some good health resorts, such as the beautiful retreat Sinaia, where the king has a palace, and these will in time no doubt allure the tourist.

The royal family naturally occupy a considerable space in the book. The queen has ably seconded her husband, and has a reputation a long way from her home under the name of Carmen Sylva. She has done much to foster literature in the country, where it is now fairly represented. Alecsandri the poet and Hasdeu the linguist have made themselves known beyond the frontier.

It is cheering for the lover of national development and culture to see the Rumanian people, after centuries of suffering, taking their stand among the progressive nations of Europe. Their country in olden times had the melancholy position of being one of the European cockpits; two others were notoriously Belgium and North Italy. As soon as we get any knowledge of their history, we find the Danubian principalities overrun by Slav, Tatar, Turk, and hosts of others. Their rulers were notorious for savagery, with the exception of Michael the Brave, to whom emancipated Rumania has erected a monument. Few more terrible ruffians than Vlad the Impaler have existed, but we shall not shock the reader by narrating his atrocities.

The book is well illustrated with portraits of Charles and his queen and the heir apparent. It is curious that the Rumanians should have erected a monument to Ovid at Constanza, which is nearly on the site of the ancient Tomi. The whirligig of time brings changes. When the Roman poet shivered in his Dacian home and felt the icicles on his beard, as he tells us, he could hardly have expected that he would have posthumous honours in such a place, or that he would be greeted by the Russian poet Pushkin with enthusiasm from his Bessarabian place of exile.

*Catalogue of the Greek MSS. on Mount Athos.*  
By Spyridon P. Lambros. Vol. II. (Cambridge, University Press.)

AFTER an interval of five years, Prof. Lambros has completed, so far as in him lies, his vast and meritorious work on the literary treasures of the Sacred Mount. The description, often detailed, of nearly 7,000 volumes, many of them containing fifteen or twenty tracts, is a wonderful performance, and, in the absence of all

possibility of verification by a reviewer, must be accepted upon the high reputation of the cataloguer. The accuracy shown in the printing of the volumes, wherever we have tested them, is a credit, not only to the compiler, but to the Cambridge Press; and we hail this specimen of what such a press ought to do, in the midst of shoals of mere handbooks which it ought not to produce but for financial reasons.

In spite of this most sincere commendation, the fine volume before us excites sundry feelings of disappointment. It shatters for ever the notion that in these remote and hidden libraries there might still be unknown fragments of lost classical authors, new contributions to our library of Greek treasures, such as those which sometimes startled the world even in the last century. We have not examined each account of the books containing Greek plays or other poems, the historians and philosophers, but we may take it for granted, from Prof. Lambros's silence, that he has discovered no novelty. In the scholia or commentaries which seem to abound there are doubtless many passages not yet printed from other MSS., but in no case do the intelligent quotations from them suggest any valuable knowledge. So far, therefore, the gain seems merely negative.

Whether the huge mass of hagiological stuff which fills out the catalogue contains any novelty, and if so any instruction, is a question that may be left to others to consider. When we had waded through page after page in search of either, we felt inclined to lay down the book in despair at the aimless diligence of men who kept copying out the same well-worn texts in countless repetitions, by way of penance, or piety, or want of anything else to do. But, strange to say, this despair affords us in the present case an unexpected consolation. For Prof. Lambros announces in his preface that, when he proposed to catalogue the two greatest remaining libraries on the Mount—those of Lavra and Vatopedi—the holy fathers had made up their minds to refuse, on the plea that they intended to produce their own catalogues! Thus a single sentence tells us that some thousand MSS. in these two great convents are omitted from the present work; and to those who know what the monks are, and what their pretensions to learning, the excuse of preparing home catalogues is simply either folly or worse. They probably intend to have no catalogue, or, if they do, it will not see the light for another century. They may even imagine that the value of their MSS. is impaired by arrangement and publication. We do not, therefore, endorse Prof. Lambros's polite *phōvos oideis*, but think it a matter of just annoyance that the completeness of his great work should be marred by this at best stupid, dog-in-the-manger conduct. He has now given us the libraries of the two great Iberian and Russian convents, and small collections—perhaps the least known of all—in some of the *sketes*; but the great collections of the grandest of all are missing. We can speak from personal knowledge of the size of these collections, and the hope we had that a careful survey would tell us what a few days' visit could not discover. But we also remember the care with which at another house (Pantokrator) the arrangement and

labels of some Western scholar had been all confused, and the jealousy shown to the visitor who desired to examine the books. Let us now console ourselves for these things by the reflection that Prof. Lambros saw and examined the books on his first visit, that he announced no novelty to be expected from them, and that the general character of all but two libraries made known to us is a certain clue to the remainder. Thus we saw and longed to copy at Vatopedi a fourteenth-century tract on the old musical notation of the Greek Church, which is peculiar, and no longer used or understood by the present monks. The reader will find from the admirable index that several such tracts are preserved in the other monasteries, where we earnestly trust some scholar will copy one and edit it. There seem to be other good copies of Dioscorides also, besides that of Lavra, which we turned over, and found fine coloured illustrations of the plants he describes. So that, whenever the monks of Lavra or Vatopedi do bring out a catalogue, it will not, as they doubtless imagine, astonish the world and afford one more proof that Mount Athos is the centre and the glory of all civilization, but it will be laid aside as a mere appendix of the same sort of stuff that we now have before us.

It is, however, better to pass from these reflections, and consider what there is of real use and merit in this vast congeries of MSS. In the first place, there is the palaeographical interest. In a special appendix classing the books under the centuries in which they were written, there appear three of the tenth century, four of the eleventh, nine of the twelfth, all dated and therefore trustworthy specimens of the writing of these early days. As the catalogue proceeds we find specimens from every decade—a whole procession of dated texts; and not the least remarkable is the great number written late in the eighteenth century and through the nineteenth. It was generally thought by those who have visited the convents of late years, since Curzon's day, that the assiduous copying was a long extinct habit. We did not find any trace of the practice in our own visits. Yet in this catalogue there is ample evidence that up to the present day there is some such work going on. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were, however, clearly the palmy days of this pious industry.

Regarding the illuminations with which the early MSS. abound Prof. Lambros has provided ample and careful notes, and has also referred to some reproductions, especially those in that excellent though little-known modern work of Brockhaus on the art of the monasteries. Among the patient and exhaustive indexes appended to the volume, for which every serious student must owe Prof. Lambros the deepest gratitude, is one of the illuminations, which will prove most precious to the next iconographer who makes this branch of mediæval art his special study. The laws and traditions of this illumination are so crystallized—shall we say petrified?—by the bonds of tradition that every example falls into its fixed place. Yet it was this rigid formalism which led to splendid church decoration and gave its lessons to the early Italian masters, notably to Giotto.



Prof. Lambros also provides here and there curious specimens of the elaborate and enigmatical colophons, written in intricate flourishes, wherewith the writers loved to conclude their work. He has kindly added his deciphering of a few, but even after examining them we find it hard to fit in the letters and verify his solutions. Let the reader try No. 5882 as a specimen.

So complete is the book before us, not only in what it describes, but in its references to the proper literature on the subject, that if there were added in a concluding volume a history of the settlements and adequate pictures of them, nothing more would be left for future treatment. The importance of reproductions of the buildings was bitterly brought home to us by the destruction of Simopetra, the most picturesque of them all, by fire about 1895. There was no mediæval building in Europe to compare with it. Some artist like Brockhaus, not a mere photographer, should record the exteriors of these wonderful places with the same care that he has described the interiors. No man living could write the descriptive text of such a volume as Prof. Lambros could do it. Such is the opinion which we derive from his present thorough and conscientious performance.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*In the Name of a Woman.* By Arthur W. Marchmont. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS political romance of modern Bulgaria moves with some briskness and ingenuity. There are interesting characters among the actors. The personality of the female villain—an intriguing countess—seems not entirely unfamiliar in its whole-souled villainy. It stops short of nothing that may forward the interests of her party. She is a beautiful and relentless monster rather than a woman. The heroine princess is, on the contrary, human and charming. The story is of love and ambition; and plot and counterplot, incident and misfortune, play a large part. A cosmopolitan youth—a young Rumanian-Englishman—has much to do with it all; indeed, he tells the story, of which he is the hero. The author has an inordinate affection for the word “shrewd.” It is a good word, but enough is as good as a feast in most things.

*The Pride of Race.* By B. L. Farjeon. (Hutchinson & Co.)

IF Mr. Farjeon had not already earned the title of incurable optimist, ‘The Pride of Race’ would justify him in assuming it. This story is full of heroes and heroines. The first hero is an illiterate Jew, who learns the tricks of the Stock Exchange and makes millions of money. The author credits him with many of the virtues of an angel. He buys up the debts of the Earl of Lynwood, whose daughter he secures as a wife for his brilliant Oxford-bred son; gives a million-pound ironclad to the nation, placarding the fact just in time to secure the young man’s election to Parliament; floats a Lynwood Forest Mining Company on the earl’s bare statement that there are minerals under the forest; breaks up over that honest venture, pays twenty shillings in the pound, and goes through it all smiling. The Earl of

Lynwood, who is ruined, also smiles; he cooks his rasher in a humble lodging, and gives the servant his last half-sovereign, which he had just obtained from the pawnbroker. Between the Oxford paragon and his wife Lady Julia there is a very effective drama, which constitutes the best part of the story, and of which we will only say that “pride of race” is beaten in the fifth act, and triumphs by its defeat. It is unnecessary to add that Mr. Farjeon’s characters are marshalled in every situation like so many actors and actresses on the stage; the reader constantly finds himself looking across the footlights and muttering, “Enter R.,” “Exit L.,” or “Curtain.” There is a great deal of good reading in this novel, with no stint of melodrama. But laughter occasionally intrudes at the wrong moment. For instance, when the Oxford man is ruined with the rest, and resigns his seat in Parliament after defeating the Government, apparently in his first session, some anonymous person makes him editor of a new daily paper at a salary of three thousand a year; whereupon a rival daily, “which had been somewhat affected by the success of the *Needle*,” prints a malevolent and libellous leading article attacking the new editor’s father. Mr. Farjeon has some weird notions of the facts of everyday life; but it suffices for the emotional “melodrama” that it should be credible in the main, though not in every incident.

*The Heart of the Ancient Wood.* By Charles G. D. Roberts. (New York, Silver, Burdett & Co.; London, Gay & Bird.)

SOMEWHERE in the vast forest lands of the northern parts of the United States (probably in Maine) lies the scene of Mr. Roberts’s romance. The earlier chapters, which are devoted to studies of beasts and birds in a wild state, are so interesting that one regrets the inevitable introduction of human creatures to make a story. It is even difficult to share the author’s regard for the strange Miranda who exercises a fascination over all the animals, from bears to squirrels, but she affords him the opportunity of making the most of his knowledge of wild life. Such intimate knowledge can only have been gained by long and patient watching on many a solitary expedition. Mr. Roberts has the fortunate gift of accurate description, and the literary taste which makes that sort of description palatable and even engrossing. Possibly he owes something to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, or perhaps it is merely that the reader of this sort of book cannot help thinking of the ‘Jungle Books.’ At all events, ‘The Heart of the Ancient Wood’ may be recommended to everybody who is interested in studies of wild nature.

*Rachel Penrose, Christian.* By A. Gordon Macleod. (A. Gardner.)

THE most notable feature in this religious novel is the dialect of the Highland, gipsy, and Quaker interlocutors. “I beest” is surely an impossible form, even among old-fashioned Friends, who valued themselves upon their ungrammatical perversions of Scriptural English. The gipsies talk a thieves’ Latin with much energy; and the Highlanders’ version of the Saxon, being a

literal translation of Gaelic idioms, is oppressive by its quantity, although doubtless a close reproduction of modern Highland speech. When to all this are added a stiffness in the English of the narrative itself and rather more printers’ errors than one generally expects, the result is heavily to handicap a story which contains elements of success. The impetuous, smuggling, poaching, dare-devil farmer and his man are not improbable specimens of their time and district; and the Quaker heroine, who through much affliction brings her husband to sanity and devotion, is a fine specimen of her sex and creed. But the effective use of dialect requires more scholarly restraint than the author exercises.

*A Wayside Weed.* By A. F. Slade. (Hutchinson & Co.)

“A SHRINKING peasant woman, with awkward manner and halting speech,” a fairly born and educated artist who rises high in the musical world—these are the pair who come together in life’s springtime, he one-and-twenty and she sixteen, to create what seems but an episode in the life of one, and the permanent debasement of that of the other. So lightly does he cull the “wayside weed,” so swiftly does he cast it from him, that, until an accident evokes a question from one he is about to marry, he positively forgets not only the vulgar injury of his deed, but the shabby method of his retirement from the consequences. When his memory is enlightened his conscience has grown; his love for a good woman has made it impossible henceforth to regard without remorse an act which he now looks at in the light of its unknown consequences. In the meantime the partner of his error has also developed. To the stubborn fidelity which has caused her to adhere literally to his few instructions, and has kept her true to the first passion of her ignorant youth, Annie has added a religious desire to bring up her child that its father may have no additional weight of sorrow on its account. The growth of character in the illiterate but forceful woman, placed as she is in the most homely, not to say repellent surroundings, is an able study. Other of the characters indicate a considerable knowledge of human nature in familiar corners, and we find both pathos and justice in the conclusion.

*A Wheel of Fire.* By Jean Middlemass. (Digby, Long & Co.)

NOTHING in the plot and circumstance of ‘A Wheel of Fire’ differentiates it greatly from its class, a class which a good many readers have outgrown. The manner is not unlike the matter, as the following sentence, taken at random, will show: “The sudden awakening to the fact that Claire really loved the man to whom she was affianced was not suffered to resume a somnolent condition.” That the story of ‘A Wheel of Fire’ might produce such a condition in the minds of its readers seems not wholly impossible.

*Marked with a Cipher.* By Winefride Trafford-Taunton. (Downey & Co.)

JUDE and Jasper “were two pretty men,” the sons of Sir Adrian Steyne. Unhappily

they had not the same mother, and the elder lad is discovered at the baronet's death to have no legal right to succeed him. Jude's mother and father have been parted by treachery, and in her art (she is an opera-singer) and in marriage with a Spanish nobleman with a somewhat Italian-sounding title the lady forgets her first love and the child of her youth. She is fortunate in inspiring two high-minded men with devotion, one of whom, a recluse musician, becomes her son's guardian angel when he sets forth disinherited to face the world. If one can get over the improbable course of action taken by the heroine in her early career, she becomes interesting in her later relations with her son. In the course of the book we are introduced to several strata of society. The company in a Bloomsbury boarding-house is the most entertaining. The author has put plenty of material into her work, both personal and incidental. Two happy love affairs, with bigamy, arson, and murder thrown in, provide the "side shows." She is by no means without humour, and has an easy style, which she must not suffer to lapse too much into vernacular.

#### LOCAL HISTORY.

*A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Suffolk.* By Walter Rye. (Privately printed).—County fines, like parish registers, have been a special field of late years for antiquarian energy, their value being now widely recognized. Mr. Rye, who has already done so much for the fines of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, has now, in connexion with the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, issued this calendar of the county fines, ranging from 1 Richard I. to 3 Richard III. The presence of indexes to the names of persons and places adds greatly to its value. Mr. Rye, we may observe, has now filled the one gap in Eastern England, for in 1896 an abstract in English of the early fines for Lincolnshire was issued with the help of the local Archaeological Society, and those of Essex are being dealt with in the same way by its county society. It is a question we do not pretend to decide whether it is better to deal with the fines on the system adopted in these counties, or to issue a "bare" calendar, as Mr. Rye describes his own, which can only give the reader the names of the persons and places concerned. The latter, of course, covers the ground far more rapidly, but is of little use to those who cannot consult the originals. Mr. Rye discusses, in a short preface, the points of interest revealed by his 'Calendar.' Of these the principal is the change in the suffixes of place-names, as from "thorp" to "ton," "worth" to "ford," and "sted" to "ton." We read, however, that "the chief interest in the place-name index, apart from its topographical value, is that it shows there were several places which now have no existence; whether they have been lost by the inroads of the sea—as Dodenesse or Wrabnesses [*sic*],—or by change of name, I leave to others to say." As Mr. Rye will be "glad of any corrections," we would venture to question the statement that "Dodenessee [*sic*] and Wrabnesse, two other Danish place-names, seem now to have disappeared—probably into the sea." Dodnash gave name to a priory between Bentley and East Bergholt, of which the prior appears in one fine, and the founder—a well-known sheriff of Norfolk, by the way—in another. Wrabness looks across to Suffolk from the south of the Stour estuary. Again, we read of "the disappearance of Allington, Armynton, Athelington," though Athelington *alias* Allington is a Suffolk village to this day, while not far from it are the hall and green of

Ben(n)ingham, which Mr. Rye cannot identify. His "Armynton" is an error for the "Arnyngeton" of his text, a mediæval form of Arrington, Cambs. Of the other "chief villages" which have baffled him, "Kesgrave" still exists under the same name; "Braham" is, of course, Brantham; "Cokeleye," Cookley; "Brisworth," Braisworth; "Sadinfeld," Shadinfild; and "Kentwell," a manor in Long Melford; while Thorney Green by Stowmarket preserves the name of "Thorney." As for "Wither," we find it in the index given as "Wither Mundeford," which form Mr. Rye seems to have substituted for the "Wyther-mundeford" of his text, which is a correct mediæval form of Wormingford, Essex. For "Wither" he has naturally sought in vain. We confess to feeling some uneasiness as to the reading of the names in certain of these fines. "Carlton and Belton" should, we think, be "Gapetun and Belton"; while "Lalehebi" is perhaps a misreading of "Aschebi." And before Warin "Laecun" is claimed as an ancestor by the Lacons, it would be desirable to make sure that the name is not "Latim[er]" in the fine. But for these slips Mr. Rye's agent is doubtless responsible. It is right to add that this 'Calendar,' Mr. Rye reminds us, "has been not only a labour of love, but of very considerable expense" to him. His classified lists of personal names occurring in it will be found of interest. The Norman and French names, he observes, are very numerous, and he suggests that we might learn much from them as to the origin of the settlers from abroad. We would suggest that "Alnellers," "Amliers," and "Davillers" are all the same name as "Anvillers" or "Avillers"; while "Mauveysin" is identical with "Malvoisin," and has no "de." "Gerardvill," as Mr. Rye calls it, is worth noting as the Latinized form of Gravelle (Sainte-Honorine), the home of the Malets, who obtained Eye at the Conquest. Among the "uncomplimentary nicknames" Mr. Rye strangely includes "Lagheman," which is the obvious representative of the Domesday "Lageman," the borough "lawman" of Lincolnshire and of Cambridge. Suffolk antiquaries will be grateful to Mr. Rye for his characteristic energy in compiling this 'Calendar.'

*The Parish of Selworthy in the County of Somerset: some Notes on its History.* By Frederick Hancock, Rector of the Parish. (Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce).—This useful work contains digested information which will be of service to any future historian. The chief fault we have to find is that there is in some cases a deficiency of references—a thing always to be deplored, and especially noxious where local matters are considered. The chapter relating to the manors might have been extended with advantage, and we cannot but think that more might have been found concerning the ancient chapels. The church is fairly well described. It has suffered, like many others, at the hands of the so-called restorer. In 1875 much damage was done: for example, various shields, which probably recorded the alliances of the St. John family, were repainted "without the slightest reference to their original tinctures; it is [therefore] hopeless to attempt to give any accurate description of them." That the ignorant decorator, who is said to have been a foreigner, could not read the inscriptions he had to recolor, is evident from the fact that on the roof is a figure of St. John the Evangelist with his eagle and book; on the label attached thereto was inscribed "Behold the Lamb of God," which the limner has perverted into "I am the Lord God," a text which never could have occurred in such relationship. In most villages there was formerly what was known as the church house. Such buildings are constantly mentioned in old parish accounts, but have nearly all been swept away. We are, indeed, by no means sure that any undoubted examples are

left standing. The church house was to the village much what the town hall was to places of greater importance. Therein meetings were held for various purposes; malt was probably made and certainly stored therein. The church ales were held there, and at fair times it was sometimes let to pedlars as a convenient place in which to expose their wares. In the second year of Edward VI. the churchwardens of Selworthy were possessed of a church house, for which they paid a rent of sixteen pence. It was soon after transferred in some manner from the ecclesiastical authorities to the parish, and from that time, Mr. Hancock thinks, it was used as a refuge for the aged poor. The building existed until recent days. An old inhabitant who remembers it says it was a great stone building, nearly as long as the church. It was divided into four tenements, and the average number of inhabitants was one in each, though sometimes a whole family was crowded into one compartment. This old building must not be confounded with the poor-house, which was under the control of the overseers of the poor and was ruled by an officer responsible to them, known as the "master." Destruction has happily not run its full course at Selworthy. The old tithe-barn still stands near the rectory. The author describes it as a fifteenth-century building. It possesses a curious window with a label carried partly round it. On the apex of the arch this label supports a sheaf of corn, and its end on the one side rests on a lamb and on the other on a pig. These objects are no doubt emblematical of the three main sources from which the parson's tithes were derived. We wish the present rector had given an engraving of this curious symbolic window, which some future restorer may sweep away. This barn has been used for its original purpose in comparatively modern days. The late Lady Acland told the author that before the Tithe Commutation Act came into force she had seen tithe-corn put into it through this window. The parish registers may be said to begin in 1672, but an Elizabethan fragment ranging from 1571 to 1579 has been lately discovered. Mr. Hancock has printed all that remains. It is, even so far as it extends, very imperfect, but well deserved reproduction. The biographical portions of the work are interesting, though we think the greater part is taken from works not difficult of access. We are pleased to come upon a portrait of Lady Harriet Acland. Her name is now little known out of her own neighbourhood, but she was a heroic woman, notable for the perils she underwent and her devotion to her husband, who died in consequence of a duel fought with a certain Capt. Lloyd on Brampton Down in November, 1778. The family tradition is that he took a chill on the occasion which proved fatal. The surmise is not unnatural that there may have been a more painful reason for his death.

The author devotes several of the early pages of his book to place-names. We are glad that they have been collected, but some of the derivations suggested are not a little doubtful. The section on folk-lore is far too discursive, and does not contain much that is new. It relates to the south-west of England in general, rather than Selworthy in particular; sometimes the author goes very far afield, and even crosses the Border and visits Edinburgh, that he may dwell on the sad fate of Dr. Fian, the Devil's Registrar, as he was called. This is mere waste of space. Fian's case is one of the best-known instances of the cruelty which the witchcraft delusion fostered, and has been told over and over again in books and essays. Though we strongly object to Mr. Hancock's discursiveness, he records some things which we would on no account have had omitted. So late as 1776, he tells us, the parish accounts record the sum of half a guinea as having been paid to John Taylor's wife for



"striking" John Edwards for the king's evil. The operator was probably known to be the seventh child of a seventh child, as such persons were believed to possess the same power over scrofula as the reigning sovereign; and when, with the accession of the house of Hanover, touching for the king's evil was discontinued by the monarch, these lesser persons came into increased repute. Even now in some parts of the country the business is, we have heard, lucrative. We wonder what an auditor of our local tax accounts would say if he were to come upon such an entry in a book submitted to his criticism. The hearts of calves and sheep stuck with pins seem to be still credited in the neighbourhood of Selworthy with causing suffering, physical and mental, and sometimes death, to those they are directed against. We have heard of oranges being used for the same purpose in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Discursiveness is one thing, inaccuracy is another. Edgitha owned Selworthy at the time of the Conquest, so there can be no reason why the author should not discourse about her to his heart's content. It is another thing when he quotes the pseudo-Ingulf, and that at second hand, for a story concerning her which, even if it came on better authority, would be, to say the least, improbable. This is nothing, however, to what follows in another place. For no reason whatever that we can fathom, Mr. Hancock finds it necessary to discourse concerning the Parliamentarians, and while doing so thinks it becoming to say that "even libraries did not escape the contempt which those in power held for all culture and refinement, for the precious contents of the Bodleian at Oxford were shipped out of the country and its shelves sold for firewood." If the author will take the trouble to make inquiries, he will find that nothing of the sort took place. He has no doubt confounded the surrender of Oxford in 1646 with the abominable doings which occurred there at the hands of men of a very different character about a century earlier, who, whatever they may have been, were assuredly not Parliamentarians. The university library as well as those of the colleges were pillaged by the people we speak of, but the Bodleian Library assuredly did not suffer, for it was not then in existence.

*History of Strood.* By Henry Smetham. (Chatham and Rochester, Parrett & Neves; Strood, Sweet & Sons.)—Mr. Smetham's book contains many interesting details, but mainly relates to modern times, and is written in a desultory fashion which is rather irritating. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the trite remarks frequently interjected, it preserves many interesting facts of a kind which writers of a higher type are prone to overlook. We are especially grateful for the abundant details as to the destruction of the old parish church and the building of the new one. Mr. Smetham tells us, and the engraving fully confirms his testimony, that the latter is one of the ugliest churches in the kingdom. Until the year 1812 the old church remained; that it needed repair is probably true, but such an unambitious course by no means satisfied the vicar and the party which followed his lead. They wanted a new building in the most approved modern taste. After much controversy they had their way, but for the credit of the inhabitants it must be remembered that they carried the final resolution by one vote only. Very few details regarding the mediæval building which these people swept away have been preserved. From an old engraving which the author has reproduced it appears to have been a comely structure, with, so far as the roof was concerned, no distinction between the nave and the choir. We have no very clear idea as to its date or character. The engraving has been made from a sketch by some one not very competent for the task. It is taken from the north-east. We cannot be sure

whether the windows that are shown possessed Decorated or Perpendicular tracery; probably, as in many other cases, the styles were blended. Hasted speaks of Strood Church as large, with a tower, nave, two aisles, and a "great chancel." Denne, in his 'History of Rochester,' mentions what must have been sedilia, though apparently he did not know their purpose. On the south side of the altar, he says, there were "several recesses supported by pillars of Petworth marble, and some appearance of an ancient altar having formerly existed at the same spot." The building which took the place of the old church, which there is reason to believe could have been repaired for a relatively small sum, cost, with something spent on the graveyard, more than 8,500*l.* It gave great satisfaction at first to those who were responsible for it. A writer of the time remarks that

"this new church, both in its external and internal construction, bears evident marks of elegance and taste, and exhibits that kind of simplicity so much to be preferred to the crowded and ill-disposed ornaments frequently found in structures of this class."

The pleasure that the new fabric gave must have been short-lived. It was not even structurally a good piece of work, for a few months after the opening the almost flat roof let in the rain, so that the seats on the south side could not be used, and within twenty years it was reported to be in "a dilapidated condition." By an Act of Parliament a special church-rate had been established to secure the interest on the money borrowed, and it was levied to the extent of two shillings in the pound, which sometimes rose to half-a-crown. Nonconformists were not unnaturally discomposured by this state of things, and there were many among them who refused to pay, and had their goods distrained in consequence. The trustees had exceeded their borrowing powers, but a supplementary Act was got through Parliament in 1840 relieving them of personal liability and restricting the church-rate to two shillings in the pound. Whether this tax is still continued, or whether other arrangements were made when compulsory church-rates were abolished, we do not know, but we conclude from what the author says that the ratepayers are still liable for the interest on upwards of two thousand pounds. Destruction has been rampant at Strood in other directions. From the church-book of 1764 Mr. Smetham furnishes a list of the communion plate as it then existed. It is believed to have been of sixteenth-century date. All is gone now. It was sold "to give place to lighter and more modern vessels." Four of the church bells were also disposed of in 1849. We have no means of knowing what were the opinions of the vicar and those who followed him regarding things in general, but we may remark that even in small matters they set themselves against what must have been the feeling of old-fashioned people. When the new church was opened the trustees, with the approbation of the vicar, as we are expressly told, resolved "that upon no occasion whatever is the church, pews, seats, or chandelier to be dressed with yew, holly, or any other shrub or matter, as heretofore." Can it have been that these people knew that similar decorations dated from times long antecedent to the Christian era, and that they on that account conceived the practice to savour of idolatry? The parish account-book from 1555 to 1763 was in existence in recent times, but it has unhappily disappeared. We need not dwell on the importance of the information it must contain; as Mr. Smetham says, "Its historic interest to Strood is priceless," and he still cherishes hope of its recovery.

Though the author has been able to secure but little concerning older times from parish records, he has diligently sought for infor-

mation in other directions, and has not been without success. He has gone carefully through the wills of former townsmen, and has come upon curious details regarding the old church. In 1494 and 1523 bequests were made to Our Lady of the Pillar; there was also an image of St. Sithe, which was regilded in 1524; and we find mention of the image of St. Sunday in 1497 and 1511. Who was he? It has been suggested that the English name is a translation of Dominic, but no proof has been given, and there are reasons for regarding this solution as highly improbable. St. Sunday was never an object of widespread devotion, but we find his name occurring in a few places wide apart. Yatton in Somersetshire, Salisbury, and Louth in Lincolnshire are examples. He had, too, a well at Willenhall in Staffordshire. His name had even passed over into Ireland, for Cromwell, in his letter to Lenthall describing the storm of Drogheda in 1649, speaks of "a strong round tower next the gate called St. Sunday's." We are reminded of the days when people dearly loved long sermons by the fact that the churchwardens bought an hourglass in 1592; it did not last long, however, for in 1619 "a new running glass" had to be procured. In March, 1831, a particularly shocking murder was committed in the woods on the Maidstone road. A boy, the son of poor people called Taylor, who had seen better days, was sent by his parents to bring home nine shillings owing to them by the overseers of Aylesford. On his way back the boy was met by two brothers named Bell, who knew his errand. On the pretence of showing him a nearer road home, the Bells enticed Taylor into a wood, where they murdered him. The criminals were convicted at the assizes, and the elder, whose age was but fifteen, was hanged at Maidstone. The younger, whose age is not given, was sent to prison, where he learnt the trade of a tailor. We should not have drawn attention to these facts, had it not been that this young wretch when he was liberated from confinement was wont to exhibit himself at Strood Fair, and give a performance reproducing the murder in dramatic form, going even so far as to mimic the cries of the victim. There may be, and probably are, old people living in Strood at the present time who as children witnessed the performance. We hope and believe that there is now no town in Britain where the populace would endure such an exhibition. Those who collect abnormal Christian names may like to add Jehokannan to their list. It was borne by a clergyman whose surname was Mawde, who was vicar of Strood, and died in 1615. His name was probably a misspelling of Jehohanan, which occurs in the book of Ezra (x. 28) and elsewhere in the Old Testament.

#### BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

*An Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek.* By Henry Barclay Swete, D.D. With an Appendix containing the Letter of Aristeas, edited by H. St. J. Thackeray. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is a model text-book. The subject is admirably laid out. Each section presents an adequate exposition of the theme with which it deals, adduces the necessary authorities, and supplies a good account of the modern literature bearing on the matter discussed. Dr. Swete shows himself a master of all the materials, ancient and modern, required for forming sound opinions, propounds his own judgments firmly but modestly, and takes care to refer his readers to sources which can furnish them with arguments on the other side. The book is in the highest degree creditable to English scholarship. The mistakes in the printing are very few, though in such a work it is impossible to avoid them altogether. We mention two of them. On p. 42 "Crionius" appears for Ceionius, and on

p. 64 Jerome is quoted as writing *suam ordinem*. In this last case the citation of the passage is too vague. It is Hieron. in ep. ad Tit., but Jerome's commentary on the Epistle is of considerable extent, and the reader might lose some time in looking up the passage. Subsequently Dr. Swete refers to Jerome in ep. ad Tit. c. iii. But even this is too wide, as the commentary on each verse is of some length. The author rarely errs in this way. Dr. Swete must have had great difficulty in selecting the modern works which are to be recommended to the reader. The only part where he seems to us to have failed is in his list of books on the Greek of the Septuagint. He notes some works on modern Greek of an early date which relate to the subject, but the only recent book which he notices is the 'Historical Greek Grammar' of Dr. Jannaris. Mention ought to have been made of the works or dissertations of Hatzidakis, Psichari, Dieterich, and Thumb, and of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*. Appended to the work is an excellent edition of the 'Letter of Aristeas' prepared by Mr. H. St. J. Thackeray. Mr. Thackeray is unfortunate in the time of the appearance of his edition and in its form, for almost simultaneously with it appeared an edition of the same book by Wendland. The German publication has the advantage of a more elaborate preface, of a full array of *testimonia*, and copious indexes. The list of MSS. collated is also larger. But Wendland worked on the materials prepared by Mendelssohn, now dead, whereas Mr. Thackeray collated for himself. Wendland also supplies no commentary, as Mendelssohn intended to do. And it is therefore to be hoped that Mr. Thackeray will complete his work by collating all available MSS., by furnishing a commentary, and by prefixing prolegomena which would treat of the critical value of the letter and the effect that it produced on subsequent writers.

*Facsimiles of the Fragments hitherto recovered of the Book of Ecclesiasticus in Hebrew.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press; Cambridge, University Press.)—The discovery of the Hebrew text of the book of Ecclesiasticus was one of the most notable literary events of the last few years of the nineteenth century, and the controversy concerning its genuineness was also one of the most stirring in the domain of modern Biblical science. This controversy appears hushed for the present, and the joint publication, by the Oxford and Cambridge academic authorities, of all the known fragments of the text in facsimile may seem to set the seal on the great value—if not the absolute integrity—of these leaves. We need now only give a few of the most important data in the case. Portions of four different MSS. of this text have so far been found among the collections of Hebrew fragments brought from Cairo. The portion named B is the most extensive, comprising no fewer than nineteen leaves, and containing nearly the whole of the last twenty-two chapters of the book. Next in order comes MS. A, embracing chaps. iii. 6-xvi. 26. MS. C, which contains only a selection of Ben Sira's sayings, overlaps some portions of A and B, and has in addition a number of verses from chaps. xviii.-xx. and xxv.-xxvi. MS. D overlaps a few chapters preserved in MS. B. The entire number of leaves is thirty, represented by sixty pages in collotype. It must be remembered, however, that many leaves are badly mutilated, and that the last two lines of a page are very often missing in MS. B. The ownership of the fragments is distributed as follows. Seven leaves of B, four of A, and two of C belong to the University Library of Cambridge. The Bodleian Library owns nine leaves of B. Two leaves of the same MS. are preserved at the British Museum, the remaining one being in the possession of Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson. To Mr. E. N. Adler belong two leaves of MS. A, and Dr. Gaster owns a leaf of C. The remaining leaf of C and the

one extant of D are the property of the Consiatoire Israélite at Paris. All the known portions of the text have been edited, though not as yet in a combined form; but the facsimiles will facilitate independent study of the subject, and Hebraists will be glad to possess them. The reproduction has been very successfully accomplished, and the plates have been wisely collected in a case and left unnumbered, so as to admit of the addition of any other leaves that may be discovered. Mr. A. Cowley, of the Bodleian Library, is the originator of the edition, although his name does not appear on the title-page.

*The Royal Houses of Israel and Judah: an Interwoven History with a Harmony of Parallel Passages*, by the Rev. G. O. Little, D.D. (Funk & Wagnalls), is the result of a very elaborate attempt to harmonize Biblical history as contained in the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles, and it will no doubt be useful to the students and teachers for whom it is intended. The appendixes contain some candid remarks on discrepancies.

*Textkritik des Neuen Testaments.* Von Caspar René Gregory. Erster Band. (Leipzig, Hinrichs.)—Dr. Gregory's first publication bore the title 'Novum Testamentum Græce ad antiquissimos testes denuo recensuit apparatus criticum apposuit Constantinus Tischendorf editio octava major vol. iii. Prolegomena scripsit Caspar Renatus Gregory.' The announcement of the 'Prolegomena' led many to believe that Dr. Gregory had materials left in writing by Tischendorf to work upon, and that the book would be to a considerable extent the production of that illustrious scholar. It turned out, when the book appeared, that Tischendorf had left almost nothing that could be of use; that Dr. Gregory was compelled to have recourse to the printed works of Tischendorf, so far as he expounded the opinions of the great critic; and that he alone was responsible for nearly everything contained in the 'Prolegomena.' The book was not what it was expected to be, and Tischendorf's name was employed to give it currency. Dr. Gregory states that he never saw Tischendorf and never corresponded with him, and it is not clear why he should have been entrusted with such a task. The present work occupies a similarly equivocal position. It is practically a translation into German of the 'Prolegomena,' and not a new book. Dr. Gregory never mentions this fact. It consists for the most part of descriptions of MSS., and the descriptions are nearly or entirely the same in both books. Some alterations are introduced, the references are brought up to date, and the description of a considerable number of new MSS. is added. Dr. Gregory has taken very great pains to make his catalogues complete and accurate. He has evidently corresponded with many librarians, visited many libraries, and carefully examined the MSS. which he wished to describe. He deserves great praise for the thoroughness with which he has done this part of his task. There is little in these pages to show whether he possesses critical powers. There is no proof that he has collated any MSS., or is able to detect family resemblances or come to a satisfactory conclusion in regard to dates.

Dr. Gregory exhibits what we may call recklessness in dealing with external evidence. It is well known that many German scholars distrusted Tischendorf during his lifetime, while they had a high opinion of his critical powers and the greatest appreciation of his indefatigable industry. Baron von Bunsen said to the writer of this notice a few months before his death, "Mark my words; that man [namely, Tischendorf] will do anything for money." And this estimate was not uncommon at the time, though what grounds existed for it we know not. Naturally therefore, when the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus was proclaimed, all kinds of suspicions

were expressed, and Tischendorf replied to them in several publications. Among the difficulties that arose was the question how a large MS., destined at first for the fire and then known by the monks to be of priceless value, could remain hidden and unknown to all travellers from the year 1844 to the year 1859. Dr. Gregory's answer is as follows:—

"Es gab also keine andere 'Geschichte' der Handschrift während der Zeit, als dass sie im Kloster war und von Porfiri Uspenski und von Macdonald sowie von wer weiss sonst, welchen vorüberziehenden Pilgern gesehen wurde."

The recklessness of this assertion is seen in this: that Dr. Gregory knows well that not one of these passing pilgrims has stated that he saw the MS., except Uspenski, Macdonald, and the Bishop of Rochester. Dr. Gregory himself affirms that he has proved that the bishop did not see the MS., but one quite different ("eine ganz andere"). He also expresses a doubt whether Macdonald saw it: "mir kommt das unsicher vor." Uspenski alone remains. Of his knowledge of the MS. Dr. Gregory supplies the reader with no information, but asks him to consult two books in Russian whose Russian titles he prints, though he could have referred him to the 'Novum Testamentum Sinaiticum' and other works in which Tischendorf sets down and discusses the statements of the Russian. Dr. Gregory might have simply related the facts of the discovery, and taken no notice of the controversies in regard to the external evidence, as no longer required to establish the genuineness of the MS., or he ought to have gone into it thoroughly. His treatment of the subject forms a remarkable contrast to the earnestness and argumentative power shown in Scrivener's introduction to his 'Full Collation of the Codex Sinaiticus,' where he had to handle the same theme. And indeed Scrivener's 'Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament' displays much more critical ability and a wider experience in settling the texts of the books of the New Testament than this first part of Gregory's 'Textkritik des Neuen Testaments.'

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

*Facsimiles of some Examples of the Art of Book-ornamentation during the Middle Ages.* (Quaritch.)—We are sorry to learn from the preliminary notice to these very fine plates that this is the last series of facsimiles to be issued by this firm. The possessor of the complete set will have a fine collection of admirable reproductions, though necessarily incomplete as a representation of mediæval book-ornamentation. The present illustrations, in folio, comprise three bindings (one eleventh, one fourteenth century), four fifteenth-century book-illuminations, and a magnificent chapter-heading from an Egyptian Koran of about 1490. This and the first binding are the gems of the collection. The latter dates from the eleventh century, with additions of the early fifteenth. It is in a frame composed of eight strips of *champlevé* enamel, with large stones at the corners and smaller jewels set in beautiful work between each strip. The centre has a ground of diapered red velvet, with five painted medallions in metal frames imposed—the Evangelists and the Agnus Dei. The other two bindings, which are of Armenian origin—silver *repoussé* plates—are hardly so interesting and show strong traces of Venetian influence. The Italian page from the Genesis of a 1320 Bible is notable, especially when compared with the page from a later Psalter from the same house, previously illustrated by Mr. Quaritch. It is needless to say that the facsimiles are beautifully done, and their possession should go far to console humbler collectors for the impossibility of ever owning such masterpieces as the originals.



The *Library* for January (Kegan Paul) is an excellent number. The editor has secured the services of several experts, and we hasten to add that their contributions are by no means jejune to the general world, as experts often make such things. Mr. Austin Dobson writes on the quotations in Walton's 'Angler,' which appear to be as inaccurate as they are effective. We have touched on this point recently. Mr. Proctor is, of course, impeccable on such a subject as 'The "Gutenberg" Bible.' Mr. Axon has found out some interesting juvenile translations of Horace by Leigh Hunt and De Quincey in a magazine for the young which would be considered surprisingly old and priggish nowadays.

The record of *First Editions*, collected by W. H. Arnold, of New York (New York, the Marion Press), should be of considerable use to bibliographers of American men of letters. It is a very complete collection of items from every source concerning eight of the principal men of letters on the other side, from Bryant to Holmes. Signatures and facsimiles are included, and one learns by the way much of the vanities of authors. Holmes confesses on a photograph that

I should like myself  
To see my portrait in a wall  
Or bust upon a shelf.

There are, however, items more serious and significant than this. Unfortunately, Hawthorne is not so communicative as Whittier and Holmes. The latter accepts in 1872 from Messrs. Routledge "one hundred pounds sterling for the advance sheets of the 'Poet at the Breakfast Table.'"

We have received the third instalment of the catalogue of the magnificent collection of pamphlets in the Royal Library at the Hague, *Katalogus van de Pamfletten-verzameling bestaande in de Koninklijke Bibliotheek*, drawn up with admirable care and thoroughness by Dr. W. P. C. Knuttel, the sub-librarian, and printed by the Algemeene Landsdrukkerij. The pamphlets are arranged chronologically and classified, the headlines mentioning the topics referred to, and there is, besides, an index of authors so far as they are ascertainable. The volume embraces the eventful period from 1689 to the Peace of Utrecht, and would have delighted Macaulay, for of course it largely reflects the stirring events of the time. There are many translations of English broadsheets, as well as publications such as Burnet's 'Pastoral Letter,' which the House of Commons ordered to be burnt. The number of entries falls off notably after Blenheim, although the Jansenist controversy went on vigorously in 1705, and led to the appearance of several pamphlets.

The *Catalogo Generale della Libreria Italiana* from 1847 to 1899 inclusive, which Signor Ulrico Hoepli, the well-known Milan publisher, is issuing in monthly parts, will be found indispensable to all students of modern Italian literature. Each part consists of eighty double-column quarto pages, on very thin, but excellent paper, and in small, but beautifully clear type. Each page records about one hundred books, and the first three parts bring the alphabetical arrangement down to Bigliatti. When complete it will be as valuable to all who have to do with Italian books as Lorenz is to students of French literature of the last sixty years. But it is not so good as Lorenz, which is useful for its brief biographical details of each author. The Hoepli 'Catalogo' gives not only the title of each book, but the date of publication, name of publisher, usually the number of pages, and the published price. The 'Catalogo' is not confined to Italian books of all kinds, but books printed in Italian abroad are included, as, for instance, English-printed editions of the Bible in Italian. It is curious to note that whilst Dante (who is here ranged under Alighieri) extends to eight columns, the

'Bibbia' entries do not exceed one and a half columns! A few of the entries are very bewildering; for instance, "Atti" extends to six pages, and the entries are made without any kind of arrangement, chronological or otherwise. Such a section, with a little classification, would have been of considerable value. In other respects it would not be difficult to pick holes—e.g., we should not think of looking under Beecher for Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe's works. Nevertheless, the 'Catalogo' will be extremely useful, and the price at which it is published (2 lire 50 cent. per part) is most reasonable. It ought to be another thorn in the side of the English Bibliographical Society.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS have sent us a new, enlarged, and rearranged edition of *From Capetown to Ladysmith, and Egypt in 1898*, by the late George W. Steevens, edited by Mr. Vernon Blackburn, and containing some letters which, having failed to "get through," were found in the effects of Mr. Steevens after his lamented death. There reached us on the same day the despatches of Sir George White. We note that these avoid all the weak points: the finching of our right on Mournful Monday, and of some of the defenders on January 6th, and the failure to entrench near Wagon Hill. Credit is justly given, in connexion with January 6th, to the fine behaviour of the Imperial Light Horse, and to the courage of the Devons, who saved the situation by charging after the other infantry had failed.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes No. 3 of the new series of the *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, which deals with the legislation of the British Empire in 1899. The names of Mr. John Macdonell and of Mr. Manson, the editors, make us easy as to the continued excellence of the main part of the volume. The Australian Commonwealth Bill made progress, but 1899 was not otherwise remarkable for legislation in the British Empire. Jersey gave those desirous to marry their deceased wives' sisters the opportunity of doing so lawfully with domicile under the Crown at no great distance from English shores. The general articles deal with subjects of interest, but they are not all up to a high standard. For example, an article on military service in the colonies is misleading in ignoring the fact that in the Cape there is universal liability to arms in as sharp a form as was the case in the Dutch republics. The writer's acquaintance with the colonies does not seem great, and he pads out his article with some information as to Switzerland and Belgium which is to be found in well-known text-books. Why, moreover, select Belgium?

*Poems, &c.*, Vol. III. of Keats's works (Glasgow, Gowans & Gray; London, R. B. Johnson) is already out, which shows, like its predecessors, wonderful care and completeness in text and comment. Included are Leigh Hunt's essay on a hot day, in which Keats helped, and some interesting marginalia which he made on various English classics, while new light is thrown on his work as a dramatic critic. Writing on Milton with delicate insight, Keats selects the celebrated comment on the quest of Proserpine, "which cost Ceres all that pain to seek her through the world," and another, "Nor could the muse defend her son," as "of a very extraordinary beauty," and "exclusively Miltonic without the shadow of another mind ancient or modern." The whole note is in the highest style, but if Keats had known his Virgil well, he might have seen reflected the similar pathos of "ibi omnis effusus labor" and the passage about Panthus "nec te.....Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit." Keats had so much intuition, so many gifts, that one cannot realize that he was anything but a fine classical scholar.

BEFORE us is *The Queen's Best Monument*, a memorial reprint from the *Spectator* (Office, Wellington Street), consisting of verse and prose recently published in the paper. We cannot think the former inspired, and need only say that the latter maintains the reputation of our contemporary for judicious and well-reasoned comment. Of course, we expected and get details of the Queen's love for animals. It is hardly necessary to add that the title is that of the first article, and makes no claims for the publication as "ære perennius."

We have received a copy of *Elements of Siamese Grammar, with Appendices*, by Dr. Frankfurter—a publication which claims to be the first attempt yet made to explain the character of that cumbrous, difficult, and unattractive language, the author plainly informing his readers in a short preface that he has not written a book designed to assist foreigners who may visit Siam in learning to speak Siamese, but rather a classified essay on alphabet, parts of speech, and construction. He has quoted authority for fixing the date of the adaptation of written characters to the Siamese language as 1125 A.D.; but though writing may thus be carried back to a fairly early period, the destruction of Ajuthia by the Burmese in the eighteenth century renders any search for historical MSS. of a correspondingly remote date unlikely to prove successful. As far as we have an opportunity of judging, Dr. Frankfurter seems to have covered his ground pretty fully; and he has also set a useful example in calling attention to certain words which represent loan words from the Cambodian. It would be a welcome help to those who are interested in the language if some authority could carry this process further and draw up separate lists of words in every-day use among the Siamese which have been adopted from the speech of neighbouring peoples—Burmese, Peguan, Chinese, and the like. There would then be some prospect of getting down, so to speak, to the bed-rock of that monosyllabic and (probably) sub-Himalayan tongue which we find established in the valley of the Menam. The three appendices, which treat severally of the Court language, the orders of nobility, and chronology, add much to the interest of this volume, which is, of course, addressed more particularly to specialists and those who study comparative grammar and philology. As regards chronology, in April, 1889, the Siamese Government introduced a new official era; but they can hardly be said to have simplified matters. On p. 114 of the present volume we find a royal edict dated. This order we presume (after making a short calculation) was issued on March 21st, 1896, but seventy-five words have been used to express the date in English! Turning to the orders of nobility, we think the meaning of the usages connected with the expressions *sak na* and *na jok* should be further investigated; and this might perhaps be done by searching among the Cambodians and other neighbouring nations for traces of a similar custom. The present king, whose views are referred to, is far from being as good an authority on such a matter as his father, King Mongkut; and the latter, as we happen to know, used to explain the practice as one designed to limit the landed influence of the nobles—to prevent Siam becoming, as Japan once became, a country misruled by semi-independent and defiant Daimios and their retainers; *na jok* meaning that in the case of two or three very great nobles these could be trusted to remain faithful to their sovereign even without any such restrictions. This book is published at Leipzig by Karl W. Hiersemann, but was printed at Bangkok by the American Mission Press. Pains seem to have been taken by the proof-readers in revising the Siamese portions, but in the English sentences many misprints occur.

THE Librairie Armand Colin publishes *Essai d'une Psychologie Politique du Peuple Anglais*, by M. Boutmy, which ought to interest us, but does not. M. Boutmy truly tells us that we English are not given to general ideas. That is so, and we fail to find the need for leading up to an attack on Mr. Chamberlain, which is the conclusion, by a 'First Part: Man in General,' with a chapter on 'The True, the Beautiful, and the Good.' Still, M. Boutmy's generalizations are sound enough, and his views on the English tongue and on the history of our letters are well conceived. When he comes to our "Androlatry" we begin to bewail the love for sweeping statements prettily expressed which marks the well-trained Frenchman. The English people can do without belief in anything, but not without belief in some one, M. Boutmy thinks. Why "the English"? For reasoning belief in a man it would be hard to match on this side of the Channel the German belief in Bismarck; for unreasoning belief the French—short-lived—belief in Boulanger. We may be prejudiced. That our author is not free from prejudice we gather from such statements as that we, compared with other peoples, are "wanting in both justice and generosity." "Such feelings as France had .....for oppressed Italy" are unknown to the English. "In the English, nothing of the kind." "In Canada," among our other crimes, we seem to have "exterminated" the "Redskins." We had fondly thought that the United Empire Loyalist Indians were known to fame even in that France which before the conquest some of them had served, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquence had made France aware that the descendants of these redskins are honoured citizens of the Dominion now. The House of Commons is charged with having cheered the bombardment of an open town of 200,000 people. The cheer of the House of Commons was when it heard that the forts of Alexandria, manned by those who had hunted and killed French and British officers and seamen in the streets, were, after the French fleet had sailed off, bombarded by our ships. But M. Boutmy does not even spare Frenchmen when his prejudice is excited, and charges against a dead colleague a murderous dispatch the authenticity of which has been disproved. His authority as a philosopher may be considerable; as a politician he is inaccurate, and thinks that Jingo is an American word. We cling, ourselves, to the belief that it is Basque, but the story of its rise in politics is evidently a sealed book to M. Boutmy. His firm conviction is that Mr. Chamberlain is our master, that all that is done in the British Empire is done by him, and that, even "after Fashoda," this demon "continued his preparations for war." The only preparations for a war between us and France—which no one on this side of the water for one moment expected—were those made by France in Tunis and in Corsica.

TRANSLATIONS of Gaboriau's stories *The Honor of the Name* and *Monsieur Lecoq* have been reissued by Messrs. Downey in excellent print and a neat and quiet binding, two points which have often been disregarded by the purveyors of popular literature. Is Gaboriau still popular? We think he may well be, in spite of the modern detectives who have invaded fiction and carried readers by storm in spite of the bores who help them in the story to frame their adventures.

*Whitaker's Peerage for 1901* (Whitaker & Sons) is before us, a compact volume which is well up to date, as it gives the New Year's honours. It contains a good deal more than its short title would imply, such as lists of Privy Counsellors and home and colonial bishops.

*Events of the Reign: 1837 to 1901*, compiled by F. Ryland (George Allen), is already in a second edition, and deserves popularity. The

sections on literature and art show unusual care and detailed knowledge.

Barry Lindon and Catherine have been added to the convenient "New Century Library" (Nelson).

WE have on our table *Notes on the Companies Act, 1900*, by L. W. Evans and F. W. Pixley (Ede & Allom).—*Social Justice*, by W. W. Willoughby (Macmillan).—*The Middle Ages Revisited*, by Alex. Del Mar (Quaritch).—*The Origins of Art*, by Y. Hirn (Macmillan).—*French Course for Evening Classes: First Year*, by A. C. Poiré (Macmillan).—*Digest XLI. I. De Acquirendo Rerum Dominio*, edited, with translation and notes, by C. H. Monro (Cambridge, University Press).—*Essays from De Quincey*, edited by J. H. Fowler (A. & C. Black).—*Introduction and Notes to Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus'*, by J. Hight (Christchurch, N.Z.).—*Whitecombe & Tombs*.—*Heresies*, by H. Croft Hillier, Vol. III. (Grant Richards).—*The Prevention of Valvular Disease of the Heart*, by R. Caton, M.D. (Clay & Sons).—*Mother Goose Cooked*, by J. H. Myrtle and R. Rigby (Lane).—*The Grig's Book*, by W. T. Horton (Moffatt & Paige).—*Sand-Larks*, by G. R. Wynne (S.P.C.K.).—*The Red, White, and Green*, by H. Hayens (Nelson).—*Lily and Mr. Ginger*, by E. Logan (S.P.C.K.).—*The Fox-Woman*, by J. L. Long (Macqueen).—*Red, White, and Blue*, by Edith Cowper (S.P.C.K.).—*Kate Cameron of Brunx*, by J. E. Muddock (Digby & Long).—*The Ghost of Rock Grange*, by Bessie Marchant (S.P.C.K.).—*Adventures of Merryman Brothers*, by W. Palmer (Digby & Long).—*The Coming of Peace*, by G. Hauptmann, translated by J. Aeburch and C. E. Wheeler (Duckworth).—*Pro Patria*, by C. W. Stubbs, D.D. (Stock).—*The Church Worker*, Vol. XIX. (C.E.S.S.I.).—*A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, by J. J. Beet, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Lessons on Israel in Egypt and the Wilderness*, by the late S. G. Stock (C.E.S.S.I.).—*Deux Versions Grecques Inédites de la Vie de Paul de Thèbes*, by J. Bidez (Ghent, Engelcke).—*La Nouvelle Réforme de l'Orthographe et de la Syntaxe Françaises*, by E. Rodhe (Lund, Möller).—*Au Coin d'une Dot*, by Léon de Tinseau (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Bacteria*, by G. Newman, M.D. (Murray).—*and The Heiress of the Season*, by Sir William Magnay, Bart. (Smith & Elder).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

- Batterbury (H. C.). *Handbook to the Pentateuch*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.  
Book of Job, translated and annotated by F. H. Wilkinson, cr. 8vo, 3/6.  
Call of God, The, National Simultaneous Mission Sermons, 1901, cr. 8vo, 2/6.  
Counsels for Churchpeople, from the Writings of the late Bishop of London, selected by J. H. Burn, 12mo, 5/.  
Down (Z. T.). *Christus Consecrator*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.  
Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900, 2 vols. roy. 8vo, 6/ net.  
Hebrew-Greek Cairo Genizah Palimpsests from the Taylor-Schechter Collection, edited by C. Taylor, 15/ net.  
Moberley (R. C.). *Atonement and Personality*, 8vo, 14/.  
Mulford (P.). *The Gift of the Spirit*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Rawnsley (L. R.). *The Temptations of our Lord Jesus Christ*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.  
Seraphim (Bishop). *The Soothsayer Balaam*, roy. 8vo, 10/.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Bitmead (R.). *The Cabinet-Maker's Guide to the Entire Construction of Cabinet Work*, 12mo, 2/6.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

- Langford (J. A.). *A Life for a Love, and other Poems*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Thaw (A. Blair). *Poems*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

##### Bibliography.

- Early English Printed Books in the University Library. Cambridge: Vol. I, Caxton to F. Kingston, 8vo, 15/ net.

##### Political Economy.

- Bowley (A. L.). *Elements of Statistics*, 8vo, 10/6 net.

##### History and Biography.

- Clarke (E. T.). *Bermondsey*, roy. 8vo, 12/6 net.  
Cralk (Sir H.). *A Century of Scottish History*, 2 vols. 8vo, 30/ net.  
Kingston (A.). *The Romance of a Hundred Years*, 8vo, 6/.  
Macfadyen (D.). *Alfred the West Saxon King of the English*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.  
Potocka (Countess). *Memoirs*, edited by C. Strylenski, translated by L. Strachey, roy. 8vo, 12/.

Ten Months in the Field with the Boers, by an Ex-Lieutenant of General de Villebois-Mareuil, cr. 8vo, 3/6.  
Walton (I.). *The Complete Angler, and the Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson*, 3/6 net.

##### Geography and Travel.

- Dutt (W. A.). *Highways and Byways in East Anglia*, 6/.  
Lynch (H.). *French Life in Town and Country*, 3/6 net.  
Sommerville (M.). *Sands of Sahara*, 8vo, 10/6.

##### Philology.

- Cæsar, Opera, Complete, ed. R. L. A. Dupontet, cr. 8vo, 7/.  
Demosthenes on the Crown, ed. W. W. Goodwin, 8vo, 12/6.

##### Science.

- Christian (G. A.) and Collar (G.). *A Key to a New Arithmetic*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.  
Clark (W. A.). *Alpine Plants*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.  
Knight (J.). *Chemistry*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.  
Willey (A.). *Zoological Results from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Islands, and Elsewhere*, Part 5, with 21 Plates, 4to, 21/.

##### General Literature.

- Castle (A. and E.). *The Pride of Jennico*, cr. 8vo, 3/6.  
Companion Dictionary of Quotations, selected by N. MacMunn, 12mo, leather, 2/6.  
Fraser (Mrs. H.). *A Little Grey Sheep*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Hoskier (Madame). *Thoughts, Memories, and Meditations*, of, translated by C. White, cr. 8vo, 3/6.  
Hume (F.). *The Golden Wang-ho*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Master Sinner, The, by a Well-Known Author, cr. 8vo, 3/6.  
Moore (F. F.). *According to Plato*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Quida, Street Dust, and other Stories, cr. 8vo, 3/6.  
Sainte-Beuve, *Essays*, ed. by W. Sharp, 3 vols. 7/6 net.  
Sandeman (M.). *Veronica Verdant*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Sender (H.). *A Soldier for a Day*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Vizetelly (E. A.). *A Path of Thorns*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Warden (G.). *A Syndicate of Sinners*, cr. 8vo, 6/.  
Whitaker's Peerage for 1901, cr. 8vo, 2/6.

##### FOREIGN.

##### Theology.

- Dorner (A.). *Grundriss der Enzyklopädie der Theologie*, 3m.  
Scholz (A. v.). *Kommentar üb. den Prediger*, 6m.

##### History and Biography.

- Chéradame (A.). *L'Europe et la Question d'Autriche* au Seuil du XXe Siècle, 10fr.  
Delaporte (L.). *Quelques-uns*, Series 1, 3fr. 50.  
Laubardère (E.). *Henri Lasserre*, 3fr. 50.  
Saint-Hilaire (E. G.). *Lettres écrites d'Égypte*, 3fr. 50.  
Véga, Madame Guizot, 2fr.

##### Philology.

- Kirste (J.). *Hemachandra, Dhatupatha*, 18m.  
Reitzenstein (R.). *M. Terentius Varro u. Johannes Maurosus v. Euchaïta*, 3m. 60.

##### General Literature.

- Beaume (G.). *Sainte-Nitouche*, 3fr. 50.  
Braz (A. Le). *Au Pays des Pardons*, 3fr. 50.  
Champol, Les Fromentier, 2fr. 50.  
Fazy (E.). *Monique et Valentine*, 3fr. 50.  
Louys (P.). *Les Aventures du Roi Pausole*, 3fr. 50.  
Maggall (M.). *Fille de Lettres*, 3fr. 50.  
Muret (M.). *L'Esprit Juif*, 3fr. 50.  
O'Monroy (R.). *Curieuses d'Amour*, 3fr. 50.  
Provins (M.). *Les Passionnettes*, 3fr. 50.

#### DR. FITZEDWARD HALL.

IN Dr. Fitzedward Hall, who died on February 1st at his residence at Marlesford, Suffolk, the world has lost a scholar whose knowledge of the history of the vocabulary and idiom of the last four centuries of the English language was, in all probability, absolutely unequalled. Dr. Hall was born in 1825, at Troy, in the State of New York, and was educated at Harvard. In 1850 he became tutor, and subsequently professor, in the Government College at Benares. While in India he published several works on subjects belonging to various departments of Indian scholarship. On coming to England in 1862, he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and of Indian Jurisprudence in King's College, London, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in recognition of his distinguished services to Oriental learning. For a short period he held the post of librarian at the India Office. Since 1869 he has lived in retirement at his Suffolk home. Although during his residence in London he had edited for the Early English Text Society William Lauder's book 'On the Dewtie of Kings,' and some of the works of Sir David Lyndesay, the first publication in which he gave any indication of his extraordinary attainments as an English scholar was the book entitled 'Recent Exemplifications of False Philology,' which appeared in 1872. This was followed, in 1873, by a book called 'Modern English,' and in 1877 by an essay 'On English Adjectives in -able, with Special Reference to Reliable.' The fierce controversial tone of these works, and of the author's frequent articles on similar subjects in English and American periodicals, provoked many furious attacks in the press. But if Dr.



Hall was sometimes extravagant in his expressions of censure, he was never rash in his assertions; and the superficial scholars whose off-hand dicta about "the constant usage of good English writers" he impugned found themselves overwhelmed by a mass of quotations against which no argumentative defence was possible. Their usual resource was to sneer at "pedantry" and "dulness," or to pretend that the weakness of their critic's case was proved by the vehemence of his language. On questions of etymology, or on points involving knowledge of the earlier stages of the language, he always disclaimed the right to express an opinion; but there were few questions relating to the construction or usage of English from the Tudor period downwards on which he was unable to throw valuable light from his vast collection of examples.

In 1879, when the long-projected scheme of the 'New English Dictionary' was beginning to assume a practical shape, Dr. Murray, who had been appointed editor of the work, wrote to Dr. Hall to invite his co-operation. The desired help was granted in such abundant measure as surpassed all expectation. Until within a very short time of his death Dr. Hall continued to spend many hours daily in reading the proofs of the dictionary, and in supplying from his own collections the gaps which the labours of the great army of readers had left in the illustration of the meanings of words. The terms in which both the editors of the dictionary have repeatedly expressed their appreciation of the value of his services may appear extravagant to those who are not acquainted with the facts; but they are certainly not unduly strong. The loss of so laborious and so profoundly skilled a helper is a misfortune the magnitude of which it is hardly possible to estimate.

HENRY BRADLEY.

#### ACCESSION AND CORONATION.

Now that the presses of the two Universities have issued the amended Book of Common Prayer with the service for the Accession of Edward VII. henceforth to be used on January 22nd, it may be well to note the distinction between accession and coronation, which were at one time almost synonymous terms. The course of events and public convenience have caused them to drift further and further apart, whereby the coronation has no doubt been robbed of a good deal of its ritual significance and historical importance, both the anointing and the recognition losing much of their original force.

The antiquary or historical student of any part of Christendom, who may be desirous of tracing the origin of the highly significant ceremonial of coronation, has to gain his first information from the records of his country at a time when the making of England was in active progress. The pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York, of the eighth century, and the details of the installation ceremonial used at the coronation of Ethelred II. in 975, are the earliest known authorities. It is equally significant and interesting to know that France borrowed its ceremonial from England; that England is the only monarchy remaining wherein the full rites of the anointing both with oil and chrism, and many other details of investment, are still in use; and that these rites, before long (as I trust) to be used at the crowning of Edward VII. and his gracious queen, are practically the same as those that were in operation a thousand years ago under the Anglo-Saxon Church.

When England was conquered by the great Duke of Normandy, it was natural that he and his successors should be desirous of doing full homage to so impressive a rite. Edward the Confessor had been crowned at Winchester with great worship on Easter Day, 1043, but in the year of his death the Confessor had himself ordained that the great Abbey of West-

minster should be the scene of the coronation of the future sovereigns of England. William the Conqueror was crowned at Westminster by the Archbishop of York, with much pomp and magnificence, on Christmas Day, 1066, and on that day began the Norman rule. In the earlier years of English history after the Norman Conquest the reign of the sovereign did not begin until the day of the crowning, so that there was no distinction whatever between accession and coronation. William died on September 9th, 1087, in Normandy. William the Red, with his father's ring, hastened back to England, and seventeen days after the Conqueror's death, at the earliest possible moment, began his reign as the second Norman king of England by being anointed and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, September 26th.

Here it may be noted, as indicative of the special regard associated with Sunday as the weekly festival, that sixteen out of the twenty-one English coronations that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was some special reason. Stephen was crowned on a Thursday, which was St. Stephen's Day; John on a Thursday, which was Ascension Day; Henry III. on a Friday, when the fast was overridden by the feast of SS. Simon and Jude; Henry IV. on a Monday, which happened to be the grand Westminster day of the translation of Edward the Confessor; and the youthful Richard II. on a Thursday, from State reasons, that the crowning might take place immediately after the elaborate obsequies of his grandfather. After the days of Elizabeth not a single coronation took place on a Sunday. James I. was crowned on Monday, July 25th, St. James's Day; Charles I., with that pathetic vein of religious mysticism which was one of his special characteristics, made particular choice of Thursday, February 2nd, the day of the Purification, for his anointing, and at the same time insisted on wearing throughout the day raiment that was snowy white in place of the royal purple. It was this that gained him the name of the White King. The curious historical coincidence is perhaps worth noting that the day of the Purification, when the White King was crowned, was the very day of the nation's silent sorrow of 1901 over the remains of the purest of earthly sovereigns, so appropriately known to thousands of her dusky subjects as the Great White Queen.

Charles II. was crowned on a Tuesday, James II. on a Wednesday, and Anne on a Thursday, the day in each case being the appropriate one of April 23rd, or St. George's Day. There has been no special significance in the weekdays chosen for the crowning by the Hanoverian monarchs.

Reverting to the succession of our sovereigns, we come to the slaying of the Red King on Thursday, August 2nd, 1100. His brother Henry, with remarkable speed, was crowned at Westminster on the following Sunday, August 5th, which was the feast of St. Oswald. When Henry died, on December 1st, 1135, there was an outbreak of anarchy indicative of the coming long-continued civil strife. Earl Stephen, his nephew, appeared at the gates of London, and was welcomed vociferously by the citizens. Messengers were dispatched to summon the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Stephen was hallowed by William Corbeil in the great Abbey on December 26th, being the day of St. Stephen. The chroniclers tell us of certain accidents and omissions at this coronation, which were afterwards held to be significant. Stephen died on October 25th, but the reign of the first Plantagenet did not begin until December 19th, when he was crowned, together with his queen, by Archbishop Theobald. The delay arose through the young king being on the Continent; he landed on the shores of Hampshire on Decem-

ber 7th. Henry II. died in France on July 6th, 1189, and his two sons tarried to see to his burial. Richard returned to England for his crowning at the hands of Archbishop Baldwin, which was accomplished on Sunday, September 3rd. When Richard died, on April 6th, 1199, there was much perplexity as to the succession, the rights of primogeniture not yet being acknowledged with respect to the crown. Eventually the leading statesmen of England, in concurrence with Archbishop Walter and the suffragans of Canterbury, determined that John should be king. The Earl of Mortaigne landed at Shoreham on May 25th, and entered London on the 26th. On the 27th, which was Ascension Day, after an interregnum of some fifty days, England again had a king, for John was then anointed and crowned by Archbishop Walter. Tuesday, October 18th, 1216, witnessed the death of John. The young king Henry III. was hastily crowned at Gloucester on October 28th, on the tenth day after his father's death. Archbishop Langton was absent at Rome. On May 17th, 1220, Henry was again crowned by Stephen Langton and solemnly anointed with due ritual, lest in the haste at Gloucester aught of importance to the due sacring of a king might have been omitted. Henry died on November 16th, 1272.

Up to this date, as our public legal records show, the years of our sovereigns' reigns began with the day of their coronation. Though the main idea of the hereditary descent of the crown was fully accepted, the stricter notion of primogeniture had not prevailed. The kingdom was expected to pronounce in favour of one of royal blood, and then the grace of divine rule was conveyed by the sacramental anointing of the Church. Meanwhile, though the monarchical principle was not defunct, the crown was, so to speak, in commission from the death of one sovereign until the hallowing of his successor, the chief kingly duties being carried on by the Justiciar of the kingdom. The position was almost exactly analogous to that on the death of the bishop of a diocese, when diocesan affairs are carried on by the chapter—*sede vacante*—until the election of his successor. But from this time onward there came about a gradual change in the English idea of succession to the throne.

Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, with little probability of speedy return, for which there was no particular need, as all agreed to accept him as their ruler. Something, however, had to be done to secure the succession; and so, for the first time, I believe, in English history, there was a formal proclamation of a king prior to both the recognition and the sacring. Edward was proclaimed at the New Temple on Sunday, November 20th, the first Sunday after his father's death. From that date England had perforce to accept a distinction between accession and coronation. Archbishop Kilwardby was not called upon actually to crown the great King Edward, together with Eleanor his queen, until August 19th, 1274, being the Sunday after the feast of the Assumption. The national documents of the time afford overwhelming proof that the reign of Edward I. was accepted as beginning on November 20th, 1272, nearly two years before his coronation.

The precedent that had prevailed for two centuries having thus broken down, a new one began speedily to be formed. Edward I. died on July 7th, 1307, and Edward II. was proclaimed and his legal reign began on the following day. He was not, however, crowned until February 25th, 1308, the delay being caused by his marriage with Isabella. The archbishop was out of the realm, and the ceremony of anointing and crowning both king and queen was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The details are fully set forth in Bishop Woodlock's register at Win-

chester, with due reservation of all rights of coronation to the see of Canterbury in ordinary circumstances.

In the confusion on the deposition of Edward II. on January 20th, 1327, and partly through the reluctance of Edward III. to assume the kingly state without his father's formal sanction, the crown was in commission for five days. The beginning of Edward III.'s reign, or his accession, dates from Sunday, January 25th, when he was proclaimed; and on the following Sunday, February 1st, he was crowned by Archbishop Reynolds, in spite of the objections of the Archbishop of York and some other bishops to the actual coronation of the young king during his father's lifetime. Edward III. died on June 21st, 1377, and on the following day his grandson Richard was duly proclaimed king and the reign of Richard II. began. The coronation was delayed until July 16th, when it took place at Westminster under circumstances of unparalleled grandeur; the most minute details of the ceremonial used by Archbishop Sudbury and of all the circumstances have come down to our time in contemporary documents. Richard was deposed on September 29th, 1399, and Henry IV. was proclaimed and his accession legally registered on September 30th, though he was not crowned until October 13th. The precedent of accession on the day following the death of the last monarch was now generally accepted. Henry IV. died on March 24th, 1413, and Henry V. began his reign on March 25th. The sacring and crowning by Archbishop Fitz-Alan were accomplished on April 9th, being Passion Sunday. Chroniclers tell us that some of the peers, in their zeal in favour of this prince, actually offered him their formal homage before his coronation; but this was felt to be a serious novelty, and not in any way to be countenanced. The prince might be legally king for judicial convenience, but he could not be so in reality until after the hallowing. Henry V. died near Paris on August 31st, 1422, and here came another new departure. It is scarcely possible that the news of his death reached London in time for the proclamation of his infant son, then eight months old, to be made on September 1st; nevertheless the recent precedent of accession the day after the decease of the predecessor was followed, and legal documents show that the reign of Henry VI. was considered to begin on September 1st. Henry VI. was crowned at Westminster, by Archbishop Chicheley, on November 6th, 1429, when he was still a child. On December 7th, 1431, he was also anointed and crowned King of France, and he brought back his queen Margaret to be crowned in Westminster Abbey. Into the intricacy of the alternate deposition and restoration of Henry VI. and Edward IV. there is no occasion for my present purpose to enter. Edward IV. died on April 8th, 1483, and the forty-seven days' reign of the child Edward V. began on April 9th. But the boy was never really king; the preparations for his coronation had to be put aside, for the estates of the realm resolved that the crown should go to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the late king's brother. Richard III. and his wife Anne were duly crowned at Westminster on Sunday, July 6th, by Archbishop Bouchier, both walking barefoot up the great church.

On August 22nd, 1485, Richard III. was defeated at Bosworth, and Henry VII.'s accession dated from the same day. The crown that had been worn on the battlefield by the miserable Richard was taken from the hawthorn bush on which it was found, and immediately placed on Henry's head by Lord Stanley. But such an impromptu coronation would not suffice, and the sacring of Henry VII. at the hands of Archbishop Bouchier was duly performed at Westminster on October 30th of the same year. His queen, Elizabeth of York, was crowned on November 25th, the day of

St. Catherine, 1487. Henry VII. died on April 21st, 1509, and Henry VIII. was proclaimed and his accession registered on April 22nd. The coronation was delayed until Sunday, June 24th, St. John Baptist's Day, in order that he might be crowned at the same time as his newly wedded wife, Catherine of Arragon. The reign of Edward VI., or his accession, dated, according to the State papers, from the actual death-day of his father, namely, January 28th, 1547. He was crowned in less than a month, namely, on Shrove Sunday, February 20th. Between the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary intervened the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as Queen of England on July 6th, 1553, the death-day of Edward VI. Between July 6th and July 19th a variety of public and private documents bore the regnal date of Queen Jane, but when Mary succeeded on the latter date her regnal years were made to date from the death of Edward VI. Mary was not crowned until Sunday, October 1st of the same year. Her death occurred on November 17th, 1558, and on the same day Elizabeth was proclaimed and her reign began. There were many difficulties about her coronation; the see of Canterbury was vacant, and the Archbishop of York and other prelates refused to act, but at last the sacring and crowning were accomplished by the Bishop of Carlisle.

In the first year of Elizabeth the question concerning the date of the accession of the sovereign was taken into consideration by the judicial bench. Several resolutions were then adopted by the judges, in conjunction with the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, relative to the right interpretation of the statute (1 Edw. VI. c. 7) for the discontinuance of certain offices on the demise of the king. The first of these resolutions was: "That the king who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor died." From that time forward the matter has been definitely settled, and "The king is dead; long live the king!" has been correct in English law for three centuries and a half.

Elizabeth was the first of our sovereigns to have a formal service of accession drawn up for annual use, on which all succeeding ones have been based. It was, however, usual in pre-Reformation times for the king to direct the bishops by royal warrant to order the public prayers of their clergy on the king's behalf immediately on his accession and before his coronation. The first recorded instance of this, set forth at length, is that of Richard II. Queen Mary directed special masses to be celebrated on the anniversary of her coronation. When Elizabeth died on March 24th, 1603, Cecil and his coadjutors proclaimed James (without waiting to communicate with him) on the following day; but the regnal years of James I., in accordance with the legal decision of the first of Elizabeth, dated from March 24th and not from the day of the proclamation. The accession of Charles I. in like manner dated from the actual death-day of James I., namely, March 27th, 1625, and that was the day of his accession service. He was not crowned for nearly a year—February 2nd, 1626—the reasons for the delay being his difficulties with his first Parliament and the pledging of the crown jewels. Charles II. did not become king *de facto* until March 29th, 1660, but his regnal years were computed (to accord with legal decision) from the death of his father. His coronation at Westminster took place on St. George's Day, 1661, but he had been crowned by the Scots at Scone on January 1st, 1651. James II. began his reign on February 6th, 1685; his coronation and that of Mary his queen took place on April 23rd, the king being desirous of following his brother's example by being crowned on the day of the patron saint of England. Anne came to the throne on March 8th, 1702, and

she, too, waited until April 23rd for her coronation. There was an interval of nearly two months between the accession and coronation of George I., and of just four months in the case of George II. George III. extended the interval still further; his accession was on October 25th, 1760, but his coronation was deferred for eleven months, until September 22nd, 1761. George IV. succeeded his father on January 29th, 1820, but the gorgeous and costly ceremonials of his coronation were delayed until July 19th, 1821. The much simpler coronation of William IV. occurred on September 8th, 1831, though his accession dated from June 26th, 1830.

Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria began her reign in the early hours of June 20th, 1837. The actual coronation was on June 28th, 1838.

There seem to have been no sound reasons of State importance to warrant the delays of many of our English coronations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Since the death of George II. the interval between accession and coronation has been decided by waiting for the expiration of the Court mourning, a decision that has done much to deprive the latter of its real meaning. It would do something towards restoring a true idea of the solemn religious significance of the coronation ceremony, which is of far deeper value in its teaching than a mere pageant, if His Majesty Edward VII. and his advisers would study the earlier as well as the more recent precedents—those, say, of the six Edwards—as to the lapse of time between the assumption of kingly duties and the solemn function of the sacring of our kings. J. C. C.

#### THE "CHARLES" OF HORACE WALPOLE'S "TRIUMVIRATE."

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks.

In a letter to his former schoolfellow George Montagu, dated King's College, May 6th, 1736 (No. 3 in Cunningham's edition), Horace Walpole, after mentioning some of his Eton experiences, adds: "One of the most agreeable circumstances I can recollect is the triumvirate composed of yourself, Charles, and your sincere friend, Hor. Walpole." The "Charles" of the above passage has hitherto (on the strength of a note by the anonymous editor of the quarto edition of Walpole's letters to Montagu) been identified with Charles Montagu, brother of George Montagu. Charles Montagu entered the army, and died, a lieutenant-general and K.B., in 1777. In later life Horace Walpole was certainly on friendly terms with Charles Montagu, but an insuperable obstacle to the identification of the latter with the "Charles" of the "triumvirate" is the fact that Charles Montagu was never at Eton. The Vice-Provost of Eton kindly informs me that the only Montagu contemporary with Horace Walpole at Eton, whose name is not distinguished in the list by the addition of "Mr." or "Lord," is George Montagu, who is so identified in a marginal note on the list.

On the other hand, there was another "Charles" at Eton with Horace Walpole who, I have very little doubt, was the "Charles" of the "triumvirate." This was Charles Lyttelton (1714-1768), third son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, fourth baronet, of Hagley, and brother of the first Lord Lyttelton. Charles Lyttelton, who was three years older than Walpole, was contemporary with him at Eton, but left three years before him. Lyttelton matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1732, took orders in 1742, and became eventually Bishop of Carlisle.

My grounds for this identification are a series of letters from Horace Walpole to Charles Lyttelton. These letters were printed many years ago in *Notes and Queries*. Through the kindness of Lord Cobham I have recently had the advantage of seeing the originals.



The earliest in point of date (Chelsea, August 7th, 1732), which is written in a very boyish hand, is also, so far as I am aware, the earliest letter of Horace Walpole which has been preserved. In this letter, in which Lyttelton is addressed as "My dearest Charles," Horace Walpole writes as follows of his recollections of Eton:—

"I can reflect with great joy on the Moments We pass'd together at Eton, and long to talk 'em over, as I think we cou'd recollect a thousand passages, which were something above the common rate of Schoolboy's Diversions. I can remember with no small Satisfaction that We did not pass our Time in gloriously beating great Clowns, who wou'd patiently bear children's Thumps for the collections, which I think some of our Co-temporaries were so wise as to make for them afterwards. We had other amusements which I long to call to mind with you."

The next five letters, written between 1734 and 1737, are addressed to "My dearest Charles" or "Dear Charles." They are full of expressions of friendship, couched in the rather affected style peculiar to Walpole at that period. The closeness of this friendship is very evident in the letter of September 18th, 1737 (written a year after his mention to Montagu of the "triumvirate" of Montagu, Charles, and himself), in which Walpole writes freely of his mother's last hours and death (in August, 1737)—a sure sign that his correspondent possessed the confidence and regard of one who, in his own phrase, was not apt to "throw his liking about the street."

These letters place almost beyond doubt the identification of the "Charles" to whom they are addressed with the "Charles" of the Eton triumvirate so affectionately mentioned in the letter to Montagu. This identification adds to the peculiar interest of these letters, as revealing the existence of an early friendship to which Horace Walpole makes no allusion elsewhere. Although it soon "faded into the light of common day," it is evident that Lyttelton for some years occupied an important place in Walpole's regard. In after years his friendship for Lyttelton certainly cooled. When Lyttelton, then Bishop of Carlisle, was elected (in 1765) President of the Society of Antiquaries, Horace Walpole wrote to their mutual friend George Montagu in mild ridicule of the antiquarian tastes of the "dearest Charles" of former days: "The Antiquarian Society have got Goody Carlisle for their President, and I suppose she will sit upon a Saxon chalkstone till the return of King Arthur." HELEN TOYNBEE.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

February 12th, 1901.

My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Athenæum* of last Saturday. The facts are not exactly as stated in the paragraph. It is there implied that the older Universities have been carrying on University Extension work in the London area. That is not the case. The fact is that when the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was established in 1876, it made application to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London to form a Universities' Joint Board to co-operate with the Society in carrying on the work. The work in the London area has been carried on since then under the direction of that Board. The statutes reconstituting the University of London have empowered that University to form a Board of its own with the consent of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The University of Cambridge has most cordially given its consent, and I understand that the University of Oxford has also done so.

R. D. ROBERTS.

\*\* Our paragraph is accurate. The work has been carried on in the London area by the Universities' Joint Board, Oxford and Cambridge being called in because London did no teaching work. Every one knows that courses

were admirably organized by the London Society through its successive Oxford and Cambridge secretaries.

#### HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore, Jan. 12th, 1901.

ON p. 726 of the *Athenæum* of December 1st, 1900, there is a paragraph in which reference is made to the practice of "killing annually a human god." I think that a close parallel might be found in a custom which continued to recent times among one of the races in Central India—the Khonds or Kols, I think—but has now been put a stop to. In the account that I read some time ago they were described as not a specially fierce race, but as practising human sacrifice as the method of securing good crops. A well-favoured boy was kidnapped from another village. He was brought up with the greatest kindness—pampered, in fact, and treated with something approaching to divine honours; and finally, when he had been developed to the fullest perfection, was put to death ceremonially. I do not clearly remember what was the method of sacrifice, but am under the impression that there was no unnecessary cruelty in the process.

It is the misfortune of a reader living at such a distance that his communications are probably too belated to be made use of in the paper. I write only because it occurs to me that Dr. Frazer or some one interested might look up the subject. A. KNIGHT.

#### THE CANONIST HUGUTIO.

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks, Feb. 9th, 1901.

It may interest G. N. to know that the "canonist Hugutio," mentioned by him in today's *Athenæum* in his note on the etymological pedigree of Huchown, is identical with the Uguccione mentioned by Dante in the 'Convivio' (iv. 6). Uguccione da Pisa, better known as Hugutio Pisanus, was the author of the great mediæval Latin dictionary, the 'Magne Derivationes' (or 'De Derivationibus Verborum'), which, as I have shown elsewhere (*Romania*, xxvi, 537-554), was the Latin dictionary habitually used by Dante. Uguccione was professor of ecclesiastical jurisprudence at Bologna about 1178, and it was probably during his tenure of this chair that he wrote his work on the canon law, the 'Summa Decretorum,' a copy of which may have been the book bequeathed by Lady Clare to Clare Hall. In the absence, however, of any indication to the contrary in the context (my copy of 'Royal Wills' is not available for reference at the moment), I should be inclined to suppose that the work referred to as "1 hugucion" in Lady Clare's will was rather Uguccione's great work, the 'Magne Derivationes,' which was his chief title to fame. Uguccione, who was born about 1150, was made Bishop of Ferrara in 1190, and died in 1210. PAGET TOYNBEE.

#### THE MILTON BIBLE.

Lindum House, Nantwich, February 10th, 1901.

PRESUMING many readers of the *Athenæum* will be interested in the history of the "Milton Bible" described in your last issue, I beg to ask if a date is added to the signature "Elizabeth Minshull," and also to that of her relation "William Minshull, Nantwich." The only William Minshull belonging to the family of Elizabeth Minshull, as far as I know, was William, her great-uncle, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, and whose name appears in that Minshull pedigree in my 'History of Nantwich,' p. 477. Possibly the "Milton Bible" may have belonged first to William Minshull, and afterwards to Elizabeth Minshull, who still possessed it in 1664, the year immediately following that of her marriage with the poet Milton. Subsequently

Mrs. Milton must have parted with the volume, for in 1714 it was owned by "William Matthews," who on December 27th of that year gave it to his widowed mother for her life; and so the book was retained by "other members of the Matthews family." Therefore the volume cannot have been identical with the "Large Bible, valued at 8 shillings," mentioned in the inventory of Mrs. Milton's goods taken after her death in 1727.

JAMES HALL.

#### Literary Gossip.

WE are glad to hear that the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have at last appointed the long-wanted third editor of their great 'Oxford English Dictionary,' in the person of Mr. W. A. Craigie, who has worked for the last two years and more under both Mr. Bradley and Dr. Murray. The Delegates will move Mr. Bradley and his staff from the large room in the Clarendon Press which they now occupy to one of the University buildings close to the Bodleian Library; and in the same spacious and lofty room they will put Mr. Craigie and his staff, with slanting desks on which many dictionaries and reference books can lie open. The same library will then serve both staffs, and the editors will be able to discuss their many puzzles together. Mr. E. L. Brandreth, the treasurer of the Asiatic Society, has kindly undertaken to act as searcher in the British Museum for both editors.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish at the end of this month a novel entitled 'Love and Honour,' by M. E. Carr, a new writer. The opening scene of the story is laid in Westphalia, recently made a kingdom; and the leading idea, as the title indicates, is the conflict between love and honour in the mind of one of the characters, Baron d'Ostenburg, colonel in the Prussian cavalry.

MR. CHURTON COLLINS's volume 'Ephe-mera Critica: Plain Truths about Modern Literature,' which has been somewhat delayed, as it was originally due last autumn, is now in the binder's hands, and may be expected very shortly. It will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.

THE Macmillan Hostel is the name of the new building for the English students in Athens. It is so named in honour of Mr. George Macmillan, who was honorary secretary of the fund raised to erect the building, which was first proposed by Mr. Cecil Smith. Mr. Macmillan's untiring and successful efforts in support of both the Hellenic Society and its building fund for the English School have been long known. And as he was about to resign his honorary secretaryship of the building fund, his colleagues took the chance of his accidental absence one day from committee to christen the hostel after him; and though he afterwards protested strongly, the mischief was done.

It is an open secret that the articles on the Duke of Brunswick which appeared in the *Edinburgh* in 1897 and 1898 were by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. They attracted much favourable notice at the time, and are now about to be published in book form, with a map of Central Europe and two portraits, by Messrs. Longman. Lord Rosebery and Sir George Trevelyan both urged

the author to put his articles in more permanent form.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly issue, under the general title 'Unity in Christ,' a volume of sermons by Canon Armitage Robinson.

THE War Office may have "edited" the dispatches of Lord Roberts in the political sense of the term—for example, no one would gather from the account given of the loss of the convoy at Waterval Drift in February last that nearly 200 waggons, 3,000 oxen, and over a million days' food were taken by the enemy—but editorship in the literary sense has been singularly wanting. In the first line of the first volume Lord Roberts is made to say "will" for "shall," and in the same short dispatch, "If, as I hope, the relief of Ladysmith can be affected."

MR. R. B. N. WALKER celebrated last Monday his jubilee of trade and travel in Western Africa, a record which must be rather rare. We are glad to hear that he is to help Mr. Charles Kingsley in writing the life of his sister Mary, who won such a name for herself as an African traveller.

MR. DOUGLAS COCKERELL, the well-known binder, utters a cry of lamentation over the copies of the First Folio Shakspeare that he has seen. He finds that they have nearly all been sent over to France to be "washed," that is, cleaned from stains and dirt with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, which was so strong that it has destroyed the fibre of the paper; and in twenty or thirty years the pages will be as brittle as the thinnest glass, and break to pieces as they are turned over. So let buyers and owners of First Folios beware. Washing with weak sulphuric acid is safe, says Mr. Cockerell, as this acid evaporates before the fibre of the paper is touched. But we think owners of old books dirtied or stained had better keep clear of acid altogether, and try bread-crumbs only for the dirt.

RITA's new novel, 'The Sin of Jasper Standish,' will be published very soon by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co.

'THE SHIP'S ADVENTURE' is the title of Mr. Clark Russell's new novel, which Messrs. Constable & Co. also have in hand.

THE extraordinary success of a number of American novels in the United States has tempted Mr. Heinemann to start an English series of American fiction under the title of "The Dollar Library." The price is indicated by the title, and it is proposed to issue a volume a month, a rebate being offered to annual subscribers. The first books to appear will be the following: 'The Girl at the Half-Way House,' by E. Hough; 'Parlous Times,' by D. D. Wells; 'Lords of the North,' by A. C. Laut; 'The Chronic Loafer,' by Nelson Lloyd; and 'Her Mountain Lover,' by Hamlin Garland. We have been rather surprised that the attempts to lower the cost to the buyer of the ordinary novel have not met with more success. There ought to be a popular price between sixpence and six shillings, such as the 3fr. 50 which dominates in France.

CAPT. LIONEL TROTTER, author of 'John Nicholson,' has at length completed his 'Life of Major W. S. Hodson,' the famous leader of Hodson's Horse during the worst

days of the Indian Mutiny. The book will be published shortly in one volume by Messrs. Blackwood, and will be expected with interest in view of the different opinions as to Hodson's doings in India.

WE are glad to notice that the degree of Doctor of Laws at St. Andrews is to be conferred on Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson and Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis. Such a recognition of their joint labours in ecclesiology is, we imagine, a "record."

THE College of Preceptors has addressed a memorial to the Duke of Devonshire, bearing on the principles which it hopes to see recognized in dealing with schools of private origin. The College claims recognition for efficient private schools "as an integral part of the resources available in dealing with a local supply of secondary education."

THE latest "Appointments Department" for teachers established in connexion with an institution of academic rank is one which has been organized by the old students' association of Liverpool University College, with the assistance of the College authorities.

A MEMORIAL is being raised at Cardiff University College in honour of Prof. Alfred Hughes, who died on his return to London after directing the Welsh Hospital at Pretoria. Mr. Hughes held the Chair of Anatomy at Cardiff, and subsequently at King's College, London.

THE new edition of the 'Harrow School Register,' which it is hoped to publish this year, will include particulars of the lives of Harrovians educated at the school during the nineteenth century. We hope it will be more accurate than some other registers which pretend to special research in accounts of old boys.

MR. BAILEY SAUNDERS's translation of Prof. Harnack's lectures on 'Das Wesen des Christenthums,' which have attracted some attention in this country in their original form, will be published next week by Messrs. Williams & Norgate under the title 'What is Christianity?'

AT the meeting of the Newsvendors' Institution last Tuesday it was stated that its progress had never been more marked than during the past year. Five pensioners were elected without the expense of a ballot. Mr. Charles Awdry, of Messrs. Smith & Son, was elected a trustee in the place of the late Mr. Terry, and it was announced that in commemoration of the late Queen the Royal Victoria Pension Fund had been augmented so as to increase the number of widows now receiving annuities of 20l. from four to six. Mr. A. H. Hance did well to call attention to the fact that, while the public showed their appreciation of the work of the newsvendors by giving handsomely, the newsvendors themselves did not subscribe in anything like the numbers one would expect. The small annual payment of 5s. entitles a member to the full benefits of the Institution. The newsvendors might follow the system of organization carried out so successfully by the Printers' Pension Corporation. The chair was taken by the Hon. Oliver A. Borthwick, in the absence of Lord Glenshek through illness.

THE late Madame E. Quinet has bequeathed all the MSS. of Edgar Quinet to the Bibliothèque Nationale, whilst his furniture, library, engravings, &c., are to go to the Ecole Primaire Edgar-Quinet. The portrait in oils of Quinet by Ary Scheffer and the pencil drawing by A. Stevens are bequeathed to the Louvre.

By the death of M. François Tommy Perrens France has lost a learned and accomplished scholar. He was born at Bordeaux on September 20th, 1822, and studied at the École Normale from 1843 to 1846, and was a professor successively at Bourges (1846), Lyons, Montpellier, and at the Lycée Bonaparte in 1861. In 1875 he was appointed Inspector of the Paris Académie, a post which he retained until 1891, when he was nominated Honorary Inspector-General. His doctor's thesis (1854) was on Savonarola, and this work was not only "crowned" by the Académie, but has gone into three editions. His more important works include an historical study of Étienne Marcel, 1860; a history of Italian literature from the earliest times to the present day, 1866; 'L'Église et l'État sous le Règne d'Henri IV. et la Régence de Marie de Médicis,' 1872, which obtained the second "Prix Gobert"; 'Histoire de Florence depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Domination des Médicis,' 1877-1884, in six volumes, a work which won for the author the "Prix Jean Reyraud" of 10,000 francs; and a continuation of this work which appeared in three volumes in 1888. M. Perrens was a frequent contributor to periodical literature (notably the *Revue des Deux Mondes*) and to the journals of learned societies.

M. LOUIS NICOLAS MÉNARD, who passed away a few days ago, was scarcely known to the present generation of French literary men, but several of his works will probably live. He was born in October, 1822, and had a brilliant career at the Lycée Louis le Grand. His first book seems to have been a translation in verse of 'Prométhée Délivré,' 1849, which appeared under the pseudonym of L. de Senneville; a book of 'Poèmes' came out in 1855, and of this a second edition was published in 1863. One of his most important books, 'Les Réveries d'un Païen Mystique,' first appeared in 1876, and was reissued in 1886—it has been described as a "fantaisie philosophique"—and his series of 'Histoires' was published between 1882 and 1886. He was a many-sided man, an intimate friend of Leconte de l'Isle and of Proudhon, with whom he collaborated on the *Peuple*. He succeeded his brother in 1887 as professor at the École des Arts Décoratifs.

VISITORS to Boulogne who knew the learned librarian of the Public Library there, M. Eugène Martel-Mory, will regret to hear of his death on Friday week last. Although he was seventy-four years of age, he had continued in the work he loved so well until a few months since. Originally a teacher at Aurillac, he later taught history and geography at Boulogne.

WE have already favourably commented on the catalogues of Mr. W. M. Voynich, and his third list, just issued, shows no falling off in bibliographical knowledge and research. Full transcripts of the title-pages are given of nearly 700



more or less scarce books, and these are divided into about fifty different sections. Whether or not the exceeding fulness with which each volume is catalogued repays the compiler from a commercial point of view we cannot say, but it is certain that Mr. Voynich's idea is of great value to bibliographers, and a pleasant innovation in English catalogue-making. It thoroughly deserves success. Although the quarto size which Messrs. Pickering & Chatto have adopted for their serial issue of their 'Illustrated Catalogue of Old and Rare Books' is awkward, it is so profusely provided with well executed facsimiles that it will be welcomed by those who are not specialists. Its alphabetical arrangement will make it a useful book of reference when completed.

THERE are many interesting early printed and other books in the six days' sale which Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will commence on Monday week. The most important and the rarest is perhaps the copy of the 'Homiliarius Doctorum' (Proctor, No. 1159), from the press of the printer of the Sarum Breviary at Cologne, circa 1473-4; it is, moreover, a fine copy. The copy of the Erasmus, 'A Sermon made by the famous Doctor Erasmus of Rotterdame,' printed by R. Wyer, circa 1532, is an apparently unrecorded edition; the copy of the 'Enchiridion,' "in ædibus Vidue spectabilis viri Thielmanni Kerver," 1528, is a very fine copy on vellum, and was formerly in the family of Sir Hugh Middleton, of New River fame. There is also a copy of the *editio princeps* of the 'Epistolæ' of St. Jerome, from Mentelin's press, circa 1468. There are some interesting literary "relics" and first editions of Benjamin Disraeli, Edward FitzGerald, and Bulwer Lytton; and two books of American interest—the letter of Columbus to Raphael Sanxis on his discovery of America, 1497, and a specimen of Denton's 'Brief Description of New York,' 1670, of which Lord Ashburton's copy in November last sold for 400*l.*; the example about to come into the market has, however, the date cut off the bottom of the title-page.

THE only Parliamentary Papers likely to be of interest to our readers this week are the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on the Care of the Sick and Wounded in South Africa (5*s.* 2*d.*); an Appendix to the Minutes of Evidence (3*s.*); and a Numerical List and Index to the Sessional Printed Papers of Sessions 1 and 2, 1899 (2*s.* 3*d.*).

## SCIENCE

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Gardens Old and New: the Country House and its Garden Environment.* ('Country Life' Office).—We have only one fault to find with this attractive volume: there is too much of it. The process illustrations are excellent, but they are necessarily somewhat monotonous. It may be, also, that too much space is occupied with illustrations of topiary work, than which nothing can be more tasteless and monstrous. That, however, is an opinion not shared by all. There seems some error in the reference, relating to this subject, to Lambert and the Linnean Transactions at p. 23. The date given is 1712, but the Linnean Society was not founded till 1788, and Lambert (if A. B. Lam-

bert be meant) was not born till 1761. The book bears ample testimony to the propriety of formal gardening immediately adjoining the mansion and forming a part and parcel of the architect's design, and suggests a freer treatment in the pleasure grounds. In the one case display, in the other seclusion, is the object sought. The contrast between the two styles of gardening, the formal and the natural, is well illustrated on p. 219, where a dense hedge separates a long herbaceous border from a formal arrangement of gay flowering plants on a lawn. The contrast is not fair, for the formal beds require to be seen on the terrace-garden, and look out of place side by side with the herbaceous border. The rock-garden at Great Tangle is a delightful bit of scenery, whilst the covered bridge in the same garden recalls the similar structures in Switzerland. The book affords numerous examples of the association of architectural effects with garden scenery, and, in spite of the opinions of extremists, there can be no doubt of the great beauty of many of the architectural features which seem to be in place even in a garden; but then it is not given to every architect or to every gardener so to arrange his plans as to secure pleasing harmonies or effective contrasts. As an illustration of English ornamental gardening at the beginning of the twentieth century this book will be valuable.

*A Practical Guide to Garden-Plants, &c.* By John Weathers. (Longmans & Co.)—We confine ourselves to "æ.," for, were we to cite the title in full, we should have to occupy more space than would be convenient. The book is bulky, by far the larger portion being taken up with the description of hardy plants of all kinds. We are enabled to say that this part is well done—so well in fact that the other departments devoted to gardening operations, plant-life and vegetable and fruit culture suffer by comparison. For instance, asphalt paths are mentioned at p. 119, but we are not told how they are constructed. The work, in fact, is mainly a cyclopædia of hardy plants compiled by an author who has a practical acquaintance with the plants he names. A good glossary and a copious index add to the value of the book. We should like to see a similar work devoted to stove and greenhouse plants.

*Text-Book of Zoology treated from a Biological Standpoint.* By Dr. O. Schmeil. Translated by R. Rosenstock and edited by J. T. Cunningham. (Black.)—We are told that this "work treats of animals as living beings," and, so far as this is true, it can only be remarked that the aim of the book is excellent. Most text-books of zoology seem to forget that the creatures treated of ever live at all, while, with astounding inconsistency, they make but little reference to those that are dead and gone. Even the editor of this work says that "zoology is the study of living animals"; but as we have long since ceased to hope for consistency in this world, we will leave that heterodox statement without further comment. As is usual in works of a somewhat similar character, the vertebrata occupy two-thirds of the book, so that sponges are dismissed with three pages, and no proof is offered of their being animals and not plants; indeed, no hint is given as to there ever having been any doubt on the point. If the commencing student is to have any information at all as to the so-called lower animals, it ought to be as definite and as accurate as that which is offered him as to the higher. The chapters on mammals (not "animals," as they are once called on p. 11) appear to be the best, and the following citation from the chapter on the cat will serve as an example of the author's style:—

#### "II. METHOD OF CAPTURING THE PREY.

"1. On perceiving its prey, the cat rushes upon it with long leaps, crouches down, and after one last leap seizes it with the sharp claws of its front paws; another manner of capturing the prey consists in gliding up close to it, with the body almost brushing the ground, and then suddenly pouncing down

on it. The cat walks with extreme silence, as if wearing felt slippers, and its progress is quite inaudible. It can thus approach its prey unobserved. It touches the ground only with its toes (digitigrade), beneath which are soft balls or pads covered with short hairs, and these suppress the sound of the tread (velvet paws)."

Sometimes the glow of the German has been too much for the translator, who quite loses sight of the subject of his sentence; for example, the "noble animal [the horse] has indeed become man's friend.....and even after death he turns to use all the parts of its body." What is no doubt *wunderschön* in German may look like tall talk in English, and English boys at any rate will resent or scoff at "Man, however, by his lofty bearing, and especially by a sure and steady look, inspires even the lion with respect." The editor should have suggested improvements in these and similar points: a translator may be pardoned for saying that the crane is "one of our largest birds," an editor cannot be; the arrangement of the orders of birds and echinoderms ought certainly to have been recast; the existence of the flat worms ought to have been noted, and the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Tunicata, and Peripatus ought not to have been altogether omitted. The book is well printed and fairly illustrated, and we think it will, on the whole, be acceptable to those for whom it was intended; the vexatious thing is that, with a little care and discretion, it might have been made so very much better.

### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 7.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair.—It was moved by the President, seconded by Lord Lister, and agreed, that a dutiful address of condolence and homage be presented to His Majesty the King.—The following papers were read: 'The Boiling-Point of Liquid Hydrogen, determined by Hydrogen and Helium Gas Thermometers,' by Prof. Dewar.—'On the Brightness of the Corona of January 22nd, 1898,' preliminary note by Prof. H. H. Turner.—'Preliminary Determination of the Wave-Lengths of the Hydrogen Lines, derived from Photographs taken at Ovar at the Eclipse of the Sun, May 28th, 1900,' by Mr. F. W. Dyson.—'Investigations on the Abnormal Outgrowths or Intumescences on *Hibiscus vitifolius*, Linn.: a Study in Experimental Plant Pathology,' by Miss E. Dale.—'On the Proteid Reaction of Adamkiewicz, with Contributions to the Chemistry of Glyoxylic Acid,' by Messrs. F. G. Hopkins and S. W. Cole.—and 'The Integration of the Equations of Propagation of Electric Waves,' by Prof. Love.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 6.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White read a paper on 'Some Recently Discovered Earthworks, the Supposed Site of a Roman Encampment, at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.' Several plans of the earthworks were supplied. These earthworks are of a very singular nature, extending over 20 acres of ground, and have hitherto been unnoticed, so far as the writer was aware. Immediately to the north of Cottenham parish church is the Cottenham Lode, and abutting upon this Lode to the north-west is an unploughed field of about 84 acres, in which are situated the principal entrenchments. This field is bounded on the north-east by the Car Dyke, while the roadway known as the Setchell Drove, running nearly parallel with Cottenham Lode, encloses it on that side. Here are visible large rectangular ramparts of chevron or zigzag formation, with a ditch on each side; the formation extends into the field beyond the Setchell Drove, which cuts through it, and there are remains of geometrically formed entrenchments in the surrounding fields. The trenches are well above the old water-level of the Car Dyke, and vary in depth from 6 inches to 2 feet. Mr. White exhibited a large number of pieces of Roman and other pottery, which is found in abundance all over the site—Samian, Upchurch, and red ware, some bearing potters' marks and decoration. One fragment of the neck of a vase or urn bore an unusual type of ornament, in the shape of a series of straight lines going up from the collar. The only article of personal adornment found was a portion of a bone pin having a series of notches for ornament, somewhat resembling one illustrated in Keller's 'Lake Dwellings.' The question to be decided by antiquaries was whether these remains indicate the site of a British settlement or of a military position, as the peculiar formation of

the entrenchments would rather suggest.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Bull (a resident of Cottenham), Mr. I. C. Gould, and the Rev. H. J. D. Astley took part.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 6.—Judge Baylis in the chair.—Prof. T. McKenny Hughes read a paper on the forms of implements of war and other appliances in use among primitive races of past and present times, pointing out, and illustrating by actual examples, that many of them were suggested by natural forms. On this occasion he confined himself chiefly to bone objects, first calling attention to the suitability of the material and to its universal occurrence. He exhibited specimens of small bone graving tools from recent mediæval, Saxon, Roman, and earlier deposits. He showed apple scoops and flayers made of the limb bones of ruminants, in which one end of the bone remained untouched. He produced some bones from the heads of common fish which almost exactly resembled the fish-hooks made from turtle bone and used in the South Sea Islands. He was of opinion that the form of the Fijian battleaxe or *bâton de commandement* was suggested by the ribs of cetaceans, and, pointing out the variation in the shape of the proximal end as the head of the animal is approached, he thought that the different ribs might possibly account for the original manufacture of different forms observed in the axes, rather than that they were a modification of one original type of weapon.—Mr. R. E. Goolden read a paper by Dr. Russell Forbes on 'Recent Excavations in the Forum at Rome.'—Messrs. Hilton, Wilson, and Rice took part in the discussion.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 5.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—Before opening the meeting the Chairman made some feeling remarks on the great loss suffered by the Society by the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Patroness of the Society, and a frequent donor of valuable animals to the menagerie.—The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the menagerie during January, and called special attention to the acquisition of three examples of the open-bill (*Anastomus oscitans*), a species new to the Society's collection. He also called attention to the fine specimen of Pjevalsky's horse (*Equus pjevalskii*) now mounted and exhibited in the gallery of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and made some remarks on its structure and peculiarities.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas gave an account of the mammals which he and Mr. R. L. Pocock had collected during a trip to the Balearic Islands in the spring of 1899. Twenty-four species were enumerated and remarked upon, amongst which was a new form of hedgehog, described as *Erinaceus algirus vagans*.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper on the horny excrescence on the snout of the Southern right whale (*Balæna australis*), known to whalers as the "bonnet," in which he showed that the minute structure is the same in essential features as that of the *stratum corneum* of the normal skin of the whale.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger enumerated the species of batrachians and reptiles represented in a collection made by Dr. Dora'dson Smith in Somaliland in 1899. Of the reptiles two were new to science, and were described under the names *Hemidactylus larvis* and *H. barodanus*.—Mr. Seater made some additional remarks on the two pieces of zebra-skin (exhibited at a previous meeting) which had been sent to him by Sir H. H. Johnston from the Semleki Forest on the borders of the Uganda Protectorate, and expressed his opinion that they belonged to a hitherto unknown species, for which he proposed the provisional name of *Equus johnstoni*.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote read a paper on a second collection of Siamese mammals made by Mr. T. H. Lyle, Consul at Nau, Siam. The collection, although small, was of considerable interest, the 20 specimens comprising it being referable to 11 species, one of which, *Sciurus macellandii kongensis*, was described as new. This race was most nearly allied to *Sc. m. barbei*, but might be distinguished by its much greyer coloration and the paler colour of the yellow stripes. The type had been procured by Mr. Lyle at Rahong. A seasonal change in *Funambulus berdmorei* was also described, Gray's type of *Sc. mouhoti* being an example of that species in summer. Other remarks were also made on *Sc. jinlayani*, which apparently offered an example of extreme polymorphism. Mr. Bonhote also communicated a paper containing an enumeration of the 139 species of birds of which specimens had been collected during the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula in 1899-1900.—Mr. F. E. Beddard described a new species of freshwater annelid, under the name of *Bothrioneuron iris*, from specimens obtained in the Malay Peninsula during the same expedition.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 7.—Prof. Thorpe, President, in the chair.—Thirty-seven gentlemen were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'The Action of Hydrogen Bromide on Carbohydrates,' by Mr. H. J. H. Fenton and Miss Mildred Gostling, 'Note on a Method of comparing the Affinity-Values of Acids,' by Messrs. H. J. H. Fenton and H. O. Jones, 'Organic Derivatives of Phosphoryl Chloride, and the Space Configuration of the Valencies of Phosphorus,' by Mr. R. M. Caven, 'Synthetical Work with Sodamide Derivatives,' 'Note on Two Molecular Compounds of Acetamide,' and 'Diacetamide: a New Method of Preparation,' by Mr. A. W. Titherley, 'The Bacterial Decomposition of Formic Acid,' by Messrs. W. C. C. Pakes and W. H. Jollyman, 'The Ketonic Constitution of Cellulose,' by Messrs. C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan, 'Organic Derivatives of Silicon,' by Messrs. F. S. Kipping and L. L. Lloyd, 'Isomeric Hydrindamine Camphor- $\pi$ -Sulphonates: Racemization of  $\alpha$ -Bromocamphor,' by Mr. F. S. Kipping, and 'a-Hydroxycamphor-carboxylic Acid,' by Messrs. A. Lapworth and E. M. Chapman.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 1.—Mr. I. Gollancz in the chair.—Miss E. Morley, the Rev. J. Rhodes, Mr. E. S. Dodgson, Mr. A. Voegelin, Mr. G. Neilson, and the Public Library, Edinburgh, were elected Members.—Miss Morley read a paper on 'A Comparison of the Ellesmere and Harleian 7334 MSS. of the Canterbury Tales.' These she classed under three heads: 1, dialectal and grammatical; 2, orthographical; 3, metrical; and under each head showed that the Ellesmere was, on the whole, the better MS., though in some instances the Harleian had the stronger and superior reading. She concluded that the Harleian contained the earlier text; that the Ellesmere, which Henry Bradshaw said belonged to "the edited MSS.," held a text revised and improved by Chaucer, though tampered with by his editor (as in the leaving out of the Man of Law's end-link and the misplacing of the "modern instances" in the 'Monk's Tale'); and that the Harleian had some, though not many, improvements due to Chaucer himself, which the editor of the Ellesmere either never saw or failed to incorporate in his text, and which it was the duty of a modern editor to adopt.—Of Prof. Strachan's paper on 'Action and Time in the Irish Verb' printed copies were laid on the table, and its results stated. It corrected the writer's (and other scholars') former view that the presence or absence of *ro* in the preterite made no difference to the meaning of the sense; that the difference between, e.g., *asruibair* and *asbert*, "said," was purely chronological, the *ro*-form being the earlier, the *ro*-less form the later. Now, following Zimmer, Thurneysen, Sarauw, Prof. Strachan adopted their view that the *ro*-forms in Celtic can be simply explained from the perfective or aoristic action, the *ro*-less ones being imperfective. He then gave an account of the functions of the two sets of forms in the preterite and perfect of the indicative in Old Irish, the preterite being the narrative tense, and corresponding in function to the imperfect of Vedic Sanskrit and to the Indo-Germanic imperfect, while the perfect marks the occurrence of an action in past time from the point of view of the present, and corresponds generally in function to the aorist in Vedic Sanskrit, and to the Indo-Germanic aorist. The occasional substitution of preterites for perfects was then dealt with, and the conclusion of the writer was, "That, as Thurneysen and Sarauw have maintained, the fundamental meaning of the *ro*-forms in both indicative and subjunctive is perfective or aoristic, admits of no reasonable doubt."—Dr. Menzies then read a paper in support of his contention that William Langland, the author of 'Piers Plowman,' was William de Swinberby, a priest of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Clebury Mortimer, Hereford, of whom and whose Wyclifite heresies the chronicler Knighton gives an account, and two of whose examinations for heresy are set down in Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments.' Both Langland and Swinberby were well-read men and were hermits; both developed their reforming tendencies into Wyclifism and anti-Papalism; both asserted the right of the secular power to confiscate the property of the Church when clerics made bad use of it. Passus XIII. of 'Piers Plowman' represents all the discussions which probably went on in Leicester Abbey under its liberal abbot William de Repingham; and the character of Patience in the Vision may well have been taken from William Smith, to whom Swinberby's Wyclifization was due.—In the discussion that followed this paper due weight was allowed to the parallelism between Langland and Swinberby; but the absence of evidence as to Swinberby in London, with which Langland was so familiar, and the entire want of proof that one man was the other (they only held like or the same doctrines), were held fatal to the reader's theory.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 12.—Mr. J. Man-eigh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Nilgiri Mountain Railway,' by Mr. W. J. Weightman.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 11.—Mr. W. J. Pope commenced a course of four Cantor Lectures on 'The Bearing of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation.'

Feb. 12.—Mr. C. H. Read in the chair.—A paper on 'Recent Advances in Pottery Decoration' was read before the Applied Art Section by Mr. W. Burton.

Feb. 13.—Dr. H. E. Armstrong in the chair.—A paper on 'Arsenic in Beer and Food' was read by Mr. W. Thomson, of Manchester. A discussion followed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 4.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Bruce and Mr. A. H. Gardiner were elected Fellows.—The following were elected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year: President, Prof. A. C. Haddon; Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. T. Evans, Mr. W. Gowland, and Prof. G. B. Howes; Treasurer, Mr. A. L. Lewis; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. L. Myres; Council, Sir T. H. Holdich, Sir C. E. Peek, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, Prof. W. Ridgeway, Messrs. G. M. Atkinson, H. Balfour, W. Crooke, W. L. H. Duckworth, R. W. Felkin, H. O. Forbes, J. G. Garson, E. S. Hartland, T. V. Holmes, E. F. Im Thurn, A. Keith, R. B. Martin, R. H. Pye, E. G. Ravenstein, W. H. R. Rivers, and F. C. Shrubbsall.—After discussion of the reports of the Treasurer and Council, the retiring President proceeded to give his address on the past year's progress.

Feb. 12.—Prof. Haddon in the chair.—Mr. T. Durnan was elected a Fellow.—Mr. A. L. Lewis, Treasurer, showed slides illustrative of the recent damage to Stonehenge.—A paper was read on 'Malay Metal-work,' by Mr. Walter Rosenhain. It dealt with some specimens of Malay metal-work submitted to the author for microscopic and other examination by Mr. W. W. Skeat. Some Malay processes actually witnessed by Mr. Skeat were described, and the bearings of the microscopic examination on the explanations of these were discussed. The first question dealt with was the production of the "damask" pattern on a Malay kris. Micro-photographs were given showing that the "damask iron" really consists of layers of loosely welded wrought iron, the only other metal used being tool steel. The body of the blade is made of steel, and a layer of laminated "damask iron" is welded on outside the damask iron. The author believes that the striated "damask" effect is due to the opening of the loose welds in the damask iron during the forging of the blade, steel being driven between the laminae. The outside layer of steel is entirely ground away, and when the compound surface so produced is "etched" by the pickling process employed, the more readily corroded steel is attacked, leaving the edges of the layers of iron as a series of narrow projecting ridges. The final section of the paper dealt with the Malay method of producing chains by casting, and was illustrated by some successful experiments.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Feb. 13.—A paper was read by Mr. T. G. Pinches, late of the British Museum, in continuation of one which he had given in 1896, entitled 'Assyriological Gleanings,' with references to Babylonian magic. Mr. Pinches spoke of the educational system of the ancient Babylonians, as revealed by certain tablets which are apparently of the nature of students' exercise-books. Referring to his former paper, he mentioned the system of study which the young students followed—the single wedges corresponding to the "pithooks and hangers" of modern days, the lists of characters, the extracts from bilingual lists and syllabaries, the practice in writing names, both of men and countries, together with the titles of officials, phrases used in trade documents, and extracts from legends, which seem to have furnished, as it were, the finish to a certain course of study. Other scribes wrote out, as practice, extracts from various classes of bilingual lists—wooden objects, lists of plants, vessels, &c., preceded by an extract from an incantation and, perhaps, from a list of temples. Mr. Pinches stated that he had succeeded in identifying one of the extracts written out by an ancient Babylonian student, and found that it was part of an incantation invoking the aid of the god Ea to restore to health a man who may have been suffering from a fainting-fit or something more serious. This tablet contained some curious and interesting expressions, especially in that part of it which is called "the prayer of life." The afflicted man was to be relieved by the food which was placed near his head, so that he might live, and his foot might "stand on the ground of life." He was a man who was the son of his god, an expression collected by



the late George Bertin with the "sons of God" of Gen. vi. 2, which he regarded as explaining the Biblical passage here referred to. He being, therefore, one of the faithful the eye which looked at him to do him ill was seemingly (the tablet is defective here) to be cast down. A mutilated passage follows, after which come the concluding words, "May Ea, king of the Abyss, remove [the evil thing] from thy body. End of the incantation." Further remarks upon this and other inscriptions followed.

**ARISTOTELIAN.**—Feb. 11.—Mr. A. F. Shand, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. J. Finberg was elected a Member.—Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson read a paper on 'The Substance-Attribute Conception in Philosophy.' This paper was suggested by the latter of two admirable essays by M. F. Pillon on Bayle's criticism of Spinoza, in 'L'Année Philosophique,' published last year, but is also a continuation of the subject brought before the Society in December last, in a paper on 'The Conceptions of Cause and Real Condition.' The common-sense conception of substance and attribute, which dominates our whole ordinary mode of thinking, and upon which the whole grammatical structure of language is framed, must be carefully distinguished from the philosophical conception of them. It was Aristotle who first formulated the latter, and placed it on the philosophical throne, by means of his ten perceptual categories in combination with his four logical categories—genus, definition, property, and accident. Yet Aristotle himself, in his later unfinished work the 'Metaphysics,' avowed after careful consideration that no knowledge of substance, as a reality apart from its supposed attributes, was possible. The question therefore is, by what conception, if any, the conception of substance, as the substrate of attributes, can be replaced. The whole of the scholastic philosophy was built upon the substance-attribute conception, in combination with that of cause. Nevertheless, on the downfall of Scholasticism and the rise of modern philosophy, we find this same substance-attribute conception accepted as valid, and apparently necessary. Descartes assumed the real existence of two substances—the thinking substance, mind or Ego, and the extended substance, matter. The positive sciences, however, took their own line, disregarding this futile substance-attribute conception, and building upon experience alone. They thus broke away from philosophy, leaving it for a time in sole possession of its imaginary thinking substance, and reducing it, on its own principles, to the rank of psychology. And modern philosophy has never got rid of this false substance-attribute conception as applied to the phenomena of consciousness. Kantianism and all its developments are dominated by it in different ways. All Idealism requires it.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

**PHYSICAL.**—Feb. 8.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. G. Griffith, V.P., in the chair.—The Report of the Council was read and adopted.—Prof. Willard Gibbs and Dr. Rudolph Koenig were elected to the two vacant Honorary Fellowships.—The following officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. S. P. Thompson; Vice-Presidents (members who have filled the office of President), T. H. Blakesley, C. V. Boys, Prof. J. D. Everett, and J. Walker; Secretaries, H. M. Elder and W. Watson; Foreign Secretary, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook; Treasurer, Prof. H. L. Callendar; Librarian, W. Watson; Other Members of the Council, Prof. Armstrong, W. R. Cooper, G. Griffith, E. H. Griffiths, Dr. R. A. Lenfeldt, S. Lupton, Prof. Perry, Dr. Porter, W. A. Price, and R. Threlfall.—Prof. S. P. Thompson then took the chair and delivered an address.—An ordinary meeting was afterwards held, a paper on 'A Mica Echelon Grating,' by Prof. R. W. Wood, being read by Mr. Watson.

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**
- Mon. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Origin of Vertebrate Animals,' Lecture III., Dr. A. Willer.
  - United Service Institution, 3.—'From Japan to Europe, and Siberian Overland Route,' Mr. H. A. Bonar.
  - Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture I., Prof. A. Gilbert.
  - London Institution, 5.—'Medieval Sculpture,' Mr. A. Mitchell.
  - Bibliographical, 5.—'Some Points in the Bibliography of the English Drama,' Mr. W. W. Greg.
  - Society of Arts, 5.—'The Bearings of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation,' Lecture II., Mr. W. J. Pope.
  - (Cont'd Lectures.)
  - Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Asylums and Asylum Planning,' Mr. G. T. Hine.
  - Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Practical Mechanics,' Lecture V., Prof. J. A. Ewing.
  - Society of Arts, 4.—'The Crisis in China,' Mr. J. Walton.
  - Statistical, 5.—'The Growth of Municipal and National Expenditure,' Lord Avebury.
  - Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Nilgiri Mountain Railway."'
  - Zoological, 8.—'Notice of an Apparently New Estuarine Dolphin from Borneo,' Mr. R. Lydekker; 'Notes on *Haplocheilichthys*,' Mr. F. E. Heald; 'Description of *Potamon (Potamonautus) floweri*—A New Species of Crab from the Sudan,' Dr. J. G. de Man.
  - Wed. Royal Institution, 3.—'Vocal Music: its Growth and Decay,' Lecture III., Mr. F. Cordeur.

- Wed. United Service Institution, 3.—'Army Reform based on some Nineteenth-Century Lessons in Warfare,' Major-General C. E. Webber.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk,' I., Prof. A. Thomson.
- Meteorological, 7.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1900,' Mr. E. Mawley; 'A Review of Past Severe Winters in England, with Deductions Therefrom,' Mr. A. E. Watson.
- Microscopical, 7.—'Exhibition of Bacteria and Blood Parasites,' Mr. C. Bick.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Features of Railway Travelling, Past and Present,' Mr. F. McDermott.
- Geological, 8.—'The Submerged Valleys opposite the Mouth of the River Congo and of Western Europe,' Prof. R. Hall; 'The Geological Succession of the Beds below the Millstone Grit Series of Fensile Hill and their Equivalents in other Districts in England,' Dr. W. Hind and Mr. J. A. Howe.
- Folk-lore, 8.—'The Games of British Guiana,' Mr. E. Im Thurn.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Some Old Halls in Wilt,' Mr. W. Ferguson Irvine.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Society in France before the Revolution,' Lecture III., Rev. H. G. Graham.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Gilbert.
- Royal, 4.
- London Institution, 6.—'Hutton, Musician and Composer,' Dr. W. H. Cummings.
- Linnean, 8.—'The Affinities of *Elanus melanoleucus*, A. Milne-Edwards,' Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Mr. R. Lydekker; 'Etude d'une Espèce Nouvelle de Léopoldes,' M. A. Gravel.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Capacity in Alternate-Current Working,"' Paper on 'The Electrical Power Bill of 1900,' before Mr. A. Lapworth and W. L. Linton; 'The Action of Acetylchloride and Acetylchloride-aminebenzenes on Amines and Phenylhydrazine,' Messrs. F. D. Chattaway and K. J. P. Orlon.
- Antiquaries, 8.—'A Portable Sunial made for Cardinal Wolsey,' Mr. L. Evans; 'Report as Local Secretary for Westminster,' Mr. H. S. Cowper; 'A Horn Triptych of the Fifteenth Century,' Mr. H. Willert.
- Fri. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Trunk,' II., Prof. A. Thomson.
- Physical, 5.—'How Air subjected to X-rays loses its Discharging Property, and how it discharges Electricity,' Prof. Emilio Villari; 'The Propagation of Coupled Waves and their Relation to the Primary and Secondary Focal Lines,' and 'Lysine Prisms, and a New Method of exhibiting Anomalous Dispersion,' Prof. R. W. Wood.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Automatic Coupling,' Mr. J. L. Criddle.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Metals as Fuel,' Sir W. Robert-Austen.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture I., Lord Rayleigh.

### Science Gossip.

OWING to the state of his health, Prof. Tait, of the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, has intimated his approaching resignation, after a distinguished service of over forty years. Prof. Tait has long occupied a prominent position in the scientific world, and, unlike some other professors, he has written and published a great deal of important matter during his tenure of office; and he has been general secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh since 1892. We noticed recently a biography of his son, the late Lieut. F. G. Tait, the well known golf player. We believe that the professor has worked out the theory of the game elaborately.

THE thirtieth Congress of the German Society of Surgeons will assemble in Berlin, from April 10th to 13th. A number of interesting papers have been promised, among others one on anæsthetics, by Drs. v. Mikulicz and Bier; on cancer, by Dr. Nils Sjöbring; and on the character of the injuries inflicted by modern firearms, by Dr. Schjerning.

It is announced from Jena that Prof. Haeckel will resume his lectures at the commencement of the summer session, on his return from Java.

THE seventy-third yearly Versammlung Deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte will be held this year at Hamburg, from September 22nd to 29th. An interesting feature of the assembly will be an exhibition of the various branches and applications of the Röntgen rays, which is to be opened in the Staatslaboratorium.

THE veteran physician Hofrat Gallus, Ritter von Hochberger, whose death, in his ninety-eighth year, is reported from Carlsbad, had been in practice over seventy years.

THE death is announced of Prof. von Pettenkofer on Sunday last. He started as a chemist, but is best known for his wide studies on hygiene and his prominence in the disputes about the theory of cholera. His publications were very numerous, the most important being concerned with such aspects of hygiene as ventilation, aëration, and disinfection. His treatise on cholera was translated into French, Russian, English, and Italian. He was specially associated with Munich as professor, but his influence extended all over Germany.

### FINE ARTS

#### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

WE have received from Mr. E. J. Van Wisselingh, 14, Brook Street, Part IV. of the permanent record of the Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam, completing the publication. It includes the elaborate text and descriptions of Dr. C. Hofstede van Groot, as translated from the Dutch, ten plates, and the quaint portfolio designed by M. C. A. Lion Caset for all the forty plates. As to the portfolio, it is really first-rate, and in its way, as a specimen of an adaptation of seventeenth-century Dutch book-binding, very effective and solidly made. A biography might have been included, however terse, or at least a chronology of the plates. One of the most moving and beautiful of the master's pictures is the new plate, No. 27, now before us, which shows in a thoroughly successful manner Titus, the son of Saskia, as he appeared to his father when about twelve years old (not fourteen, as has been assumed), with curled hair under a plumed hat, wearing a white shirt and rings in both his ears. The original is in the possession of M. R. Kann, of Paris, and has a history of some interest, which we repeated some years ago, but which is not in the present text. These photogravures, while they necessarily fail (such is the drawback of the process employed) in reproducing the limpidity of Rembrandt's incomparable technique and are apt to be somewhat sooty in the shadows, excel all other transcripts, even the best etchings and brightest line engravings, in rendering the characteristic autographic touch (so precious in artistic eyes, so little appreciated by lay spectators) of the painter. The face of Titus Van Rhyn, just mentioned, not less than the furrowed and puffy features of the 'Study of a Man,' supposed to be Rembrandt's elder brother, No. 25, are both excellent examples of the success attained. The picture is at the Hague. In none of these new plates is the limpidity of the originals so well reproduced as in No. 18, a rather slight work, now known at Copenhagen as 'A Man reading at a Window.' Many other reproductions are equally happy, which we cannot refer to in detail. We presume the supplement, which will conclude this publication, will add the provenance of the pictures where our author has omitted to do so: he will also, we hope, say something about the present condition of some of his examples, such as No. 26, the 'Man in Armour,' which was lately at the Academy and at one time the property of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A good deal belated, we have another part of *Oude Hollandsche Dorpen aan de Zuiderzee*, by J. G. Veldheer (Haarlem, F. Bohn), a fasciculus with an elaborate historical and descriptive text on old buildings, sluices, canals, mills for grinding and pumping, bridges and locks in the old Dutch provinces, at Volendam, Marken, &c. The first portion we noticed some time ago under its title of 'Oude Hollandsche Steden aan de Zuiderzee,' from the same publisher and by the same author. Heer Veldheer's plates reproduce the old manner of engraving on wood with great fidelity. We note certain quaint weaknesses in perspective, the excessive blackness of the drawings and of the ponderous clouds that hover over most of the landscapes, and the extraordinary trees that grow therein. The text is not confined to the structures reproduced, but also affords information about other buildings in the same localities. It is difficult to find any loveliness in such ungainly and clumsy objects, but that they are quaint and serviceable is undoubtedly true, while their age demands respect if not admiration. As the types they represent have found favour with builders in this country, the publication may be opportune, but we can hardly commend its contents to architects in want of models.

*Sketches and Skits*, by A. Hopkins (E. Mathews), is a long folio of plates representing modern young ladies and gentlemen in divers situations of current life. There is a good deal of spirit and cleverness in them, but nothing particularly wonderful or wise.

#### THE NEW GALLERY.

SIR W. B. RICHMOND stands the ordeal of a large show of his works better than might have been anticipated. Those very qualities which prevent him from being of the first rank at the same time prevent any suggestion of monotony. He is so well informed, so appreciative, and so sensitive to all the fashionable influences of his days, that where artistic excellence is wanting there is never lacking a certain interest. Each picture starts a problem; one is curious in each case to trace the influences which played on the artist's all too receptive temperament and led to his arriving at the particular result in question. And he reflects the influences of his surroundings with a certain politeness and care which are not without charm. To walk through the rooms of the New Gallery is like listening to the discursive reminiscences of a cultivated gentleman who has moved much in fashionable society, who has shared its fluctuating enthusiasms, and expresses himself with easy eloquence. Sir William Richmond takes up his narrative with the end of the true Pre-Raphaelite movement. His criticism upon this is given in *The Sisters*, daughters of the late Dean Liddell (No. 250). In a romantic landscape of open downs broken by ridges of rock the three sisters are seated dressed in silk frocks, whose strong positive local colours are admirably harmonized and preserve their proper predominance over the strongly coloured landscape. It is a striking picture, and one that in a young man's work must have given promise of a greater future than the exhibition as a whole fulfils. The technical skill displayed is considerable; the effect of hatched lines of rich transparent colour is a proper result of his attention—as yet somewhat strained and uneasy—to the precise rendering of form. Only in the faces, where likeness and a desire to please may have interfered, he drops this treatment in favour of a vague and flattering smoothness; a certain sugary prettiness in the colour and handling of the clouds also betrays what we believe proved the obstacle to the artist's full success—a want of courage, a willingness to compromise which we associate with his too ready sympathy.

Actually at the same time that he was thus carrying on the primitive technique of the true Pre-Raphaelites he was not blind to the beauties of Watts's neo-Venetian manner, and the little head of Mrs. J. B. Buchanan (141), painted in 1863, shows how skilfully he had already mastered a broader manner. This is a purely delightful picture; the clear rounded simplicity of the forms, the golden quality of the flesh relieved against a sky of pure and luminous blue, show how well he had learnt his lesson, and with what astonishing virtuosity he was gifted. It is surprising that, having once felt so genuinely the beauty and the pictorial appropriateness of such a view of nature, Sir William Richmond should so soon have been led off into other and less promising paths.

The next influence, and perhaps the most persistent of all, is that of Leighton. The *Mrs. Douglas Freshfield* (136) is a good example of this: the scheme of colour is contained within strict limits; there is no longer any suggestion of the positive colours of the Pre-Raphaelites nor of the glowing richness of the Wattsian influence. It is conceived in black and strawy yellows, with a background of Greek mountains in greenish grey, while the flesh is painted in a pale brownish monochrome. Sir William Richmond rarely carried out an idea with such consistency and harmony as here.

In a later picture, the *Countess Grosvenor* (148), painted in 1889, the Leighton idea has lost the freshness of its first impact, and the motive of the 'Summer Moon' is vulgarized to do duty for a commonplace fashionable portrait.

But in the meantime other influences had received their invariable welcome. That curious and indefinite movement of "aestheticism," which showed itself more in the shops and in the drawing-rooms of the upper middle classes than in the works of any one artist, is recognizable in the sage greens and sunflower yellows and "intense" expressions of such pictures as the *Miss Rose Mirrlees* (119) and the *Miss Helen Richmond* (5), while at the very same period the antithesis of aestheticism, the aggressive Philistinism of the "bustle," claimed his allegiance whenever a fashionable sitter entered his studio. Later on even the "Plein-airists" found a belated and, we believe, an unconscious admirer in Sir William, and the *Miss Gertrude Lewis* (71) of 1896 shows a lurking sympathy with their blue shadows and pale tones. Nor have we by any means exhausted the list of influences which have gone to form Sir William's style. Even the *Sarpedon* in No. 135, which has been pointed out as original, is a reminiscence, we believe, of a drawing by Flaxman. The perfection of modern Chinese literature is attained when everything is described not by its name, but by an allusion to the *locus classicus* where the name occurs; for example, "the bull" would become "the oil'd and curl'd Assyrian." Sir William Richmond appears to have elaborated a similar ingenious method in the art of painting. The thing seen raises in his imagination a pictorial allusion, which he reproduces with neatness and dexterity.

There is no doubt that originality is too often preferred at present to beauty, and the conscious aim at originality is productive only of pretentious and insincere distortions. It is inevitably the fate of the majority of artists that they should never rise to the power of discovering a new and personal outlook upon the world, and it is far better for them to accept a good formula, and produce beautiful work according to that, than to fall a prey to the accidents of an unintelligent reproduction of nature. Sir William Richmond never does this; he always has an idea, he always sees his picture as a more or less consistent whole, and again and again he comes within an ace of a positive creation; but his want of artistic continence and the courage to follow out his idea to its logical conclusions always step in and cheat him of his good intentions. There were many masters of the past who had just such a temperament as Sir William Richmond, whose works are yet justly prized and admired; but they had the supreme advantage of a long and close apprenticeship to a single master, whose style they adopted with sufficient consistency to express their personality by the slight variations they introduced into it. Sir William Richmond had the misfortune to be in a position to acquire a number of styles, and at the same time no one style ever gained sufficient hold over him to enable him to develop his own personal variant of that style. Some of his pictures are likely always to be preserved and admired, even though in process of time his name is obliterated from the labels. His virtuosity and his sincere desire to produce an artistic unity of one kind or another may, in the case where the artistic idea borrowed happened to be a good one, ensure this. We have said nothing of Sir William's imaginative compositions, nor of his cartoons for the decoration of St. Paul's, because we fail to find in them any such constraining creative impulse as to justify their production. Great as his skill undoubtedly is in smaller compositions, he lacks that *bravura* of handling which will sometimes cause us to tolerate work which lacks any real imaginative content. The possession of imaginative conviction and the desire for that possession are very different things. The bombastic *Prometheus*

(115) and the stagey *Ariadne* (95) argue only the latter and more common gift. In the cartoons for St. Paul's Sir William Richmond has for once forgotten his usual consistency and tact in the practice of borrowing. The mixture of nudes studied from nature and then enclosed in a hard outline with floral ornament of ultra-Byzantine rigidity shows that he regards decorative design, not as a natural result of the material conditions of the decorated space, but as a violent alteration of naturalistic drawing dictated by theoretical considerations. In any true sense of the word, Tiepolo's freest and least symmetrical designs would be more decorative than these cast-iron enclosures of natural forms.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 9th and 11th inst. the first portion of the remaining drawings by the late Mr. E. M. Wimperis: Near Amberley (lot 60), 40*l.*; View of a Valley with Sheep, 40*l.*; Near Slindon, 50*l.*; Bury, 52*l.*; Arundel Castle, 65*l.*; A Yorkshire Moor, with peasants and sheep, 44*l.*; Peasant-woman crossing a Common, 42*l.*; Near Bosham, 43*l.*; The Farm Waggon, 63*l.*; A Welsh Moorland, 47*l.*; Llyn Pen Crag, 49*l.*; A New Forest Glade, 61*l.*; On the Edge of the New Forest, 56*l.* G. Chambers's picture Whaler signalling for Pilot fetched 131*l.*

The Georges Feydeau sale this week at the Hôtel Drouot has excited considerable sensation. The pictures for which M. Feydeau had paid about 380,000*fr.* have realized upwards of 500,000*fr.* Among the higher prices paid special mention may be made of the following: Sisley, Pont de Moret, 28,000*fr.* (as against the original cost of 12,600*fr.*); Ziem, Grand Canal à Venise au Soleil Couchant, 19,000*fr.* (cost 14,000*fr.*); Corot, La Tour, 17,200*fr.* (cost 14,000*fr.*); and another of the same master, Derniers Rayons, 10,000*fr.*

#### Fine-Art Society.

THE Fine-Art Society has appointed to-day (Saturday) for the private view—the collection of English water-colour drawings which lately occupied the galleries having been removed—of 'An Exhibition of Water Colours of the West of England,' by Mr. W. Ball, and 'In Times of Peace,' by Mr. W. L. Hankey. On Monday the public will be admitted.

MESSRS. T. AGNEW & SONS' Annual Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings will be opened to the public at the Old Bond Street Galleries on Monday next, to-day (Saturday) being selected for the private view.

THE Leighton House Committee have arranged for an exhibition of fairy and folk tale illustrations by modern artists to be opened in the "Glass Studio" of the House on the 25th inst.

MR. REGINALD JONES's exhibition of water-colour drawings has been postponed, and the private view at the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street, has now been fixed for to-day. The collection consists of over eighty pictures, and these include drawings made at Beer and Branscombe, the homes of the Honiton lace industry. Essex, Normandy, and some picturesque corners in Kent have been the sources for other pictures.

MRS. FRANKAU, the author of 'Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints,' is now engaged on a biography of the eminent engraver John Raphael Smith, and will be grateful for any documents, letters, diaries, or information having reference to his life or the lives of his associates. She would also like to see or hear of unpublished drawings or pastels, paintings in oil or water colour, and rare engravings by or attributed to him. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. Frankau, care of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., St. Martin's Street, W.C.



WE understand that some interesting questions, involving matters of copyright and important to compilers of biographies of artists, have arisen between those concerned in the production of Sir W. Armstrong's recently issued large and ambitious 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds' and the great 'Dictionary of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' by Messrs. A. Graves and W. V. Cronin, which we reviewed not long ago.

THERE is a good deal that is of artistic interest in the Report on the Trade of Southern Italy, recently issued by the Foreign Office in the series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Discoveries of Roman silver plate, exploration at Pompeii, and rearrangement of the Naples Museum are chronicled; and there is a long account of the recent developments of sculpture machines, which are now being employed in Italy to do all work on marble down to the finishing touches.

AN exhibition of Walter Crane's works is now being held in the Austrian Museum in Vienna, and has attracted much attention. His illustrations for children's books and his designs for decorative art are especially admired abroad. Two other artists whose works are exciting great interest in Vienna are the Spaniard Zuloaga, who glorifies the ugly in the modern style, and Segantini, who excels in technique and colouring.

THE German Archaeological Institute in Athens has received so many applications from those desirous of accompanying Prof. Dörpfeld on his projected tours in April and May, that it has been obliged to close the lists. The first expedition will include the places of interest in the Peloponnesus. The second tour will be directed to the islands of Greece, and will last from May 2nd to 11th. Among other places of interest, the travellers will visit the site of Prof. Dörpfeld's excavations in Leucas, which he identifies with Homer's Ithaca; and May 8th will be specially devoted to the results of the labours of Messrs. Evans and Hogarth at Cnossus in Crete. Three days will also be spent at the site of Troy.

THE expedition sent to Babylon by the Orientgesellschaft, under the directorship of Dr. R. Koldewey, has made some important archaeological discoveries. A summary of Dr. Koldewey's report is published in the *Reichsanzeiger*. The "processional street of the god Marduk" has been laid bare. It is paved with huge square blocks of limestone, which are intersected by small plates of a reddish "Breccia." Nearly all of these are "marked with an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, which leaves no doubt as to the purpose for which they were destined." Dr. Koldewey further adds that he and his colleague Dr. Andrae are fully convinced that the Babylonian building unearthed in May, 1900, beneath the mass of ruins on the hill Amran, is the famous national sanctuary of Babylon, the great Marduk temple Esagila. Many questions relating to the topography of ancient Babylon are thought to be solved by the discovery. The two scholars are now engaged upon a detailed plan of this gigantic centre of Babylonian *cultus*. Dr. Koldewey sanguinely anticipates a rich find amongst the "Schuttmasse" of the temple, which, he adds, the expedition has fortunately been able "to protect against the plundering hands of the modern traders in antiquities."

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Symphony Concert.  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. Burnham's Pianoforte Recital.  
Mr. A. Rosenthal's Pianoforte Recital.

'GOD SAVE THE KING' was vigorously sung by the audience at the opening of the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall on

Saturday afternoon, and in the programme-book there was a *résumé* of the history of the poem and the tune, around which so much heated discussion has arisen and will possibly still arise. Both words and music really seem to be the outcome of a process of evolution, of which the starting points are veiled in obscurity. The concert programme included Tchaikowsky's Symphony in E, No. 5, which received full justice at the hands of Mr. Wood. Lady Hallé gave a performance of Brahms's Violin Concerto in D, Op. 77, written specially for Dr. Joachim and originally produced by him at a Gewandhaus concert in 1879. Lady Hallé's rendering of the work was remarkable for breadth, refinement, and pure technique. Her reception at the close was deservedly enthusiastic. The programme included Wagner's 'Huldigungsmarsch.' Miss Florence Schmidt proved a most acceptable vocalist.

Mr. Thuel Burnham, an American pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon. He is young—only just out of his teens—and his programme was an ambitious one. There was the Tausig version of Bach's Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor, which was played in a bold, though scarcely impressive manner. The pianist unwisely selected this transcription, thus challenging comparison with great pianists whom as yet he cannot equal in the matter of technique; and only from pianists for whom difficulties have ceased to exist are such pieces tolerable. The next number on the programme was Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, a romantic tone-poem, of which the impassioned opening movement and the delicate rondo were rendered in cold, mechanical style and without proper rhythmical feeling. And why was a chord added at the close? It may have been an unconscious flourish; anyhow, it was of unpleasant effect. The sonata was followed by Schubert's lovely Impromptu in B flat, though here again the rendering lacked poetry and charm. The Schubert-Liszt 'Erl-König' was good at times: the octave triplets were well articulated, the tempestuous gusts of octaves for the left hand were effectively played, and the tone of the "Du liebes Kind" phrase was pleasing; but the general effect of the piece was marred by occasional harshness of tone and wrong notes. Neither was justice rendered to the Chopin selection of pieces. Two clever Études by Macdowell and 'Silver Spring,' a light piece by W. Mason, were well played. Mr. Burnham, it is said, has achieved success in America. On Monday he may have been nervous, or not at his best. Anyhow, we cannot as yet accept him as a first-class pianist.

On Tuesday afternoon there was another pianoforte recital in the same hall. Mr. Archy Rosenthal from Dublin was the pianist. His technique is neat and sound, but in his rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, Op. 57, the pathos and the power of the music were not revealed; the notes, for the most part, fell upon the ear as mere soulless sounds. Some portions of Chopin's Fantaisie in F minor, Op. 49, were good; here again, however, the pianist did not touch the heart of his audience. In pieces by Grieg Mr. Rosenthal was heard to far better advantage.

Neither of these recitals was edifying. Unless pianists are able to interpret Beethoven and Chopin with intellectual grasp of the music, sympathy, and a technique above reproach, they cannot give true satisfaction. Yet, if they possess the higher qualities, much may be forgiven on the score of technique.

## Musical Gossip.

THE Popular Concerts were resumed on Saturday, when the programme included Beethoven's Quartet in E flat, Op. 127. The playing was good; the leader, however, still reminds us of Spohr, who once wrote about a performance of a Beethoven quartet in which he was accompanied by three artists. M. Ysaie is at his best in solo music. On this occasion he performed three short pieces by Wieniawski with exquisite taste and finish. But why does he not select something of greater interest and importance? Miss Evelyn Stuart was the pianist, and her rendering of two Brahms Rhapsodies was fairly good.

At the sixth of the St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts, on February 13th, the novelties included an expressive song, 'A Song of Sorrow,' by Florence Aylward, and a bright setting of Conan Doyle's 'The Irish Colonel,' by Maude Valerie White, both well interpreted by Mr. Kennerley Rumford; a smooth conventional song, 'Primrose Time,' by Tito Mattei, well sung by Madame Alice Gomez; and 'The First Spring Day,' by McDonald Davey, which even Miss Esther Paliser, with her clever singing (which obtained for her an encore), could not make interesting. Of the other vocalists, Miss Florence Schmidt, Miss Muriel Foster, and Mr. Maurice Farkoa were the most successful. Mlle. Inez Jolivet, a skilful performer, contributed violin solos.

AN interesting paper was read at the meeting of the Musical Association on Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Joseph C. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral. The chair was occupied by his brother, Sir F. Bridge. Only two sets of recorders—old instruments of the flute family, now obsolete—are known to exist, the one at Nuremberg, the other at Chester. The latter set, four in number, was lent to Dr. Bridge by the Chester Archaeological Society; and he described them, told what little is known about such instruments, and, with the help of Mr. J. Radcliff and two other flautists, played a gavotte from Père Mersenne, an old waits tune, and other pieces, thus enabling his audience to hear, probably for the first time, sounds of remarkable softness and quaintness.

THE death is announced of the eminent organ-builder, Henry Willis. He was born in London in 1821, and at the age of fourteen was articled for seven years to John Gray (afterwards Gray & Davison), and in 1847 started in business on his own account. His first undertaking was the rebuilding of the organ of Gloucester Cathedral. He erected the great organ in the Hyde Park Exhibition of 1851, in which pistons in place of composition pedals were introduced. Then came commissions for St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the Royal Albert Hall, St. Paul's Cathedral, Windsor Castle (with two key-boards, one in St. George's Hall, the other in His Majesty's private chapel), Canterbury, Exeter, Hereford, Wells, &c. He also provided organs for various Nonconformist places of worship, notably for Union Chapel, Islington. Mr. Willis took infinite pains with his work. He was an enthusiast, and fully deserved his great and many successes.

PURCELL'S 'Vocal and Instrumental Musick of the Prophetess; or, the History of Dioclesian' has just been published by the Purcell Society, under the joint editorship of Sir Frederick J. Bridge and Mr. John Pointer. The work was

produced at the Queen's Theatre in 1690, and Downes, in his 'Roscius Anglicanus,' says, "It gratify'd the expectation of Court and City; and got the author great reputation." It contains some of Purcell's finest music, and the composer evidently regarded it—as Dr. Cummings remarks in his 'Purcell'—with some affection and pride, seeing that when printed in 1691 all the copies were corrected by his own hand.

MR. DENIS O'SULLIVAN will give a concert at St. James's Hall on February 28th. The programme will include songs by Schubert, Chopin, Loewe, Boito, Madame Liza Lehmann, &c.; also Spanish folk-songs, songs of the American Zuni Indians, and a selection of Irish airs. Miss Reynolds will be the pianist.

ACCORDING to latest information, Herr Siegfried Wagner's 'Herzog Wildfang' is to be produced at Munich on February 28th.

*Le Ménestrel* of February 10th announces the death at Yalta (Crimea) of a young composer, Basile Sergueitch Kalinnikof, of great promise. A symphony of his produced at one of the Exhibition concerts last year is described as "remarquable." The musical education of Kalinnikof, born in 1866, was under the direction of Tchaikowsky, who gave him for masters MM. Hünski and Blaremborg. He composed two symphonies, an orchestral suite, a cantata, incidental music to 'Tsar Boris,' drama by Alexis Tolstoi, and he had also commenced an opera entitled 'The Year 1812.'

At the Colonne concert at Paris on February 3rd Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony was performed, and it served the double purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the birthday of its composer and the death of our noble Queen, to whom the work was dedicated. The programme also included Mendelssohn's G minor Pianoforte Concerto and his 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music. *Le Ménestrel* of February 10th, in noticing the concert, has some thoughtful remarks about Mendelssohn. He was a musician whose talent "confinait au génie," and whose art-work is described as "le triomphe du goût, de la distinction, de la convenance en musique; toujours élégante, saine et d'excellente tenue." Wagner, himself misunderstood, was jealous of Mendelssohn's success, and this explains the acidity of his words, but as the *Ménestrel* writer remarks, "at bottom, his appreciation of Mendelssohn was just."

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of February 8th states that Herr Felix Weingartner is at present in Spain conducting concerts at Madrid and Barcelona; also that he will visit London in May.

The Oberösterreichische Musikverein at Linz will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of its foundation by a festival (March 23rd to 25th) under the direction of Herr Göllerich. The first day will be devoted to chamber music; at the second and third concerts will be performed Beethoven's Choral Symphony, Anton Bruckner's Fourth Symphony, Liszt's 'Grander Festmesse,' and Herr Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung.'

The *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of February 7th mentions that Wagner's 'Götterdämmerung,' performed at Genoa on December 26th, created such an impression that it was repeated no fewer than six times. The same paper states that Herr Siegfried Wagner's new opera, after production at Munich and at Leipzig, will also be given during the season at Hamburg.

## DRAMA

### Dramatic Gossip.

In presenting at the Strand Theatre on Tuesday afternoon 'Le Monde où l'on s'Ennuie' of M. Pailleron, Mr. J. T. Grein and his associate Miss Leonard have confined themselves to a simple translation, have left the scene in France, and have even preserved the original title. This is the right way in which to deal with a masterpiece of this class. The method is not to blame if the result is less intelligible to an English audience and not more stimulating than was the 'Culture' of Dr. Sebastian Evans and his son, of which Mr. Grein speaks with quite unjustifiable contempt. Dr. Evans, it may be said, is not, as Mr. Grein supposes, an Oxford or a Cambridge professor. He was at the time the editor of a London newspaper. It is a regrettable and tactless thing for a man attempting any work to belittle needlessly his predecessors. The performance is notable as an attempt on the part of a weekly newspaper to begin a series of quasi-amateur performances or to supply a sort of "independent theatre" of its own.

BEFORE the production at the Court Theatre of 'The Cigarette Maker's Romance,' 'Sweet Prue,' a one-act piece by a lady assuming the pseudonym of Claude Dickens, was given with Miss Amy Coleridge as the heroine.

'THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA' will be revived at the Duke of York's on Monday next, with Mr. Herbert Waring and Miss Evelyn Millard in their original parts.

ON Monday evening at the Royalty, in 'Mr. and Mrs. Davenport,' Mr. Gerald Du Maurier took the part of Mr. Davenport, vacated by Mr. F. Kerr, whose services have been required for the revival at the Garrick of 'Peril.'

'UNSERE DON JUANS,' produced at the Comedy on the 8th inst., is an old-fashioned vaudeville with a farcical and loosely constructed plot, which, however, proved wholly to the taste of the patrons of the German theatre.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the Apollo Theatre will open on Thursday next with 'The Belle of Bohemia.'

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE is, we regret to say, incapacitated by illness from pursuing her profession, and scarcely hopes to return to the stage during the coming season.

MISS CISSIE LOFTUS, who was playing in New York in 'Lady Huntworth's Experiment,' has been the victim of a street accident, and is at present unable to appear.

THE Shaftesbury Theatre will reopen on the 9th of April with 'The Fortune-Teller,' by Mr. Harry Smith, which will be supported by an American company.

'LA FAMILLE PONT-BIQUEL,' one of the most extravagant and daring works of M. Alexandre Bisson, has been revived at the Théâtre Cluny with M. Mangin, of the Vaudeville, as La Raynette.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. W. B.—C. W.—J. B.—R. F. S.—E. C. P.—received.

J. K. L.—G. S.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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WED.	Ash Wednesday Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
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—	Royal Choral Society, 3, Albert Hall.
THURS.	Royal Academy of Music Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
FRI.	Messrs. Plunket Greene and L. Horwick's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
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